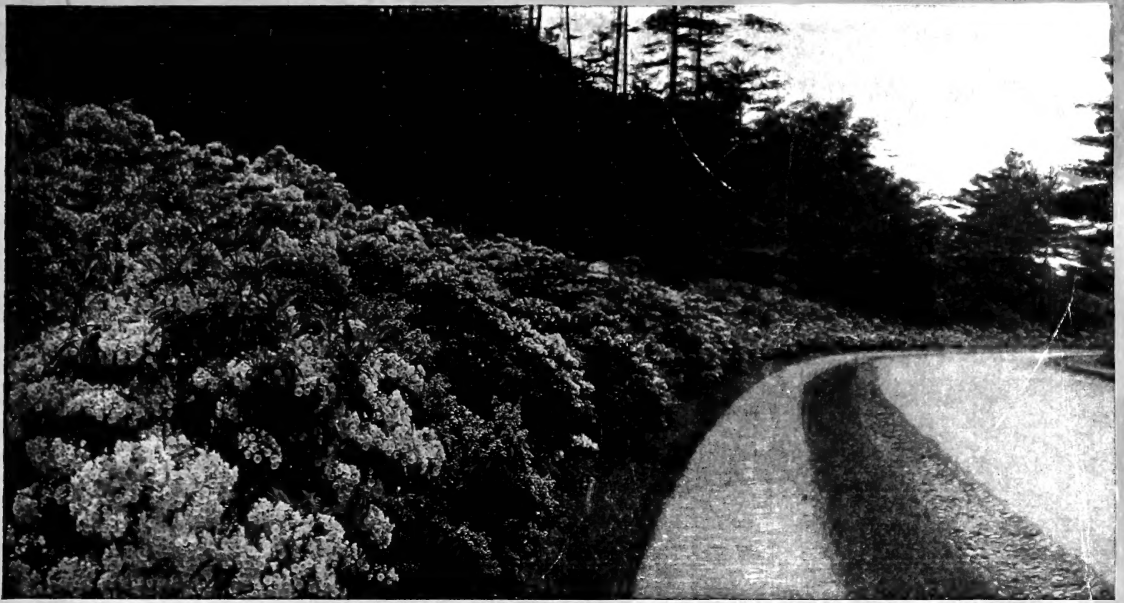


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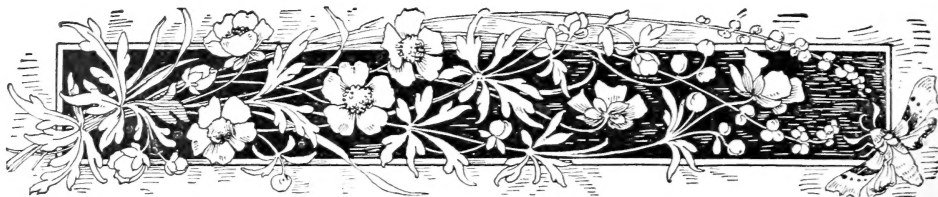
Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



The Bay State Nurseries

WINDSOR H. WYMAN, Proprietor

NORTH ABINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS



FORMULAS

BORDEAUX MIXTURE

Copper sulphate, 6 pounds; quicklime, 4 pounds; water, 40 to 50 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least 4 gallons, so that it is just covered by the water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel. Slake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two and add enough water to make 40 gallons. The liquid is then ready for immediate use, but will keep indefinitely. If the mixture is to be used on peach foliage it is advisable to add an extra pound of lime to the above formula. When applied to such plants as carnations or cabbages it will adhere better if about a pound of hard soap be dissolved in hot water and added to the mixture. Use for rots, molds, mildews and all fungous diseases.

COPPER SULPHATE SOLUTION

Copper sulphate, 1 pound; water, 25 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water, when it is ready for use. This should never be applied to foliage, but must be used before the buds break. For peaches and nectarines use 25 gallons of water. Use for fungous diseases.

KEROSENE EMULSION

Hard soap, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound; boiling water, 1 gallon; kerosene, 2 gallons. Dissolve the soap in the water, add the kerosene, and churn with a pump for 5 to 10 minutes. Dilute 10 to 25 times before applying. Use strong emulsion for all scale insects, for insects which suck, as plant-lice, mealy bugs, red spider, thrips, bark-lice or scale. Cabbage worms, currant worms and all insects which have soft bodies, can also be destroyed with this emulsion.

PARIS GREEN

Paris green, 1 pound; water, 200 gallons. If this mixture is to be used upon peach trees, 1 pound of quicklime should be added. Repeated applications will injure most foliage, unless lime is added. Paris green and Bordeaux mixture can be applied together with perfect safety. Use at the rate of 4 ounces of the arsenite to 50 gallons of the mixture. The action of neither is weakened, and the Paris green loses all caustic properties. Use for insects which chew.

HELLEBORE

Fresh white hellebore, 1 ounce; water, 3 gallons. Apply when thoroughly mixed. This poison is not so energetic as the arsenites, and may be used a short time before the sprayed portions mature. Use for insects which chew. Can also be used dry by dusting on plants.

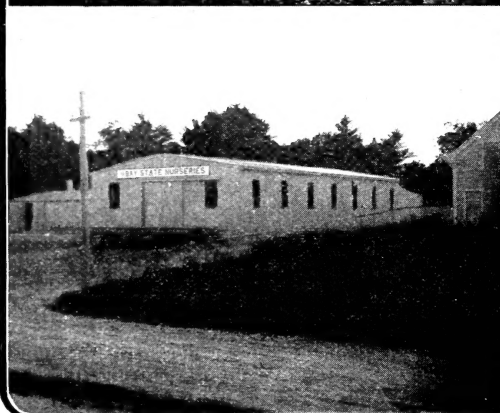
LONDON PURPLE

This is used in the same proportion as Paris green, but as it is more caustic it should be applied with two or three times its weight of lime, or with Bordeaux mixture. The composition of London purple is exceedingly variable, and unless good reasons exist for supposing that it contains as much arsenic as Paris green, use the latter poison. Do not use London purple on peach or plum trees unless considerable lime is added. Use for insects which chew.

LIME SULPHUR AND SALT

Stone lime, 15 to 30 pounds; flowers of sulphur, 15 pounds; salt, 15 pounds; water, 50 gallons. Slake the lime in a small quantity of hot water, gradually adding and thoroughly stirring in the sulphur. Dilute the mixture with 12 gallons of water and boil in an iron kettle or cook by steam in a covered tank or barrel for one and one-half hours. Then add salt, continuing the boiling for one-half hour more. Fill vessel up with water to the required fifty gallons. Strain wash through a fine-mesh strainer and apply hot. In using an iron kettle, keep the mixture vigorously boiling and thoroughly stirred to prevent caking and burning of materials. Wash cooked by steam is more easily prepared and better made. Apply wash just as the buds begin to swell in the spring. Cover all parts of the tree with a heavy coat of the wash. The wash seems best adapted to orchardists who have not yet learned to use petroleum with safety or are afraid that their trees are beginning to show injury from the oil or will not stand many more applications of it. **It is especially recommended for the treatment of peach trees.** It is believed that the substitution of one and one-fourth pounds of blue vitriol dissolved in hot water for the salt results in a quicker-acting wash. This formula is known as the Oregon Wash. Use for scale and fungous diseases.

Any of the Agricultural Experiment Stations will furnish bulletins so arranged that the grower may see at a glance what to apply, when and how to make the applications.



Packing-house



Bay State Nurseries

Office

Announcement



N presenting this Catalogue, we have first to say a word of thankful appreciation to our ever-increasing list of customers, who have so generously patronized the Bay State Nurseries. We take this opportunity to express our thanks to so many who have written kind words relative to the stock we have sent, and our methods of packing. Be assured, we have appreciated these generous sentiments, even if we have not had time always to acknowledge them.

We wish to assure our clientage that our standard, as to the quality of stock and thoroughness of packing, has never been higher than it is today. We have gone on from year to year increasing our plantings until, at the present time, we have about one hundred acres under the hoe, ten of which are devoted to herbaceous plants alone. We feel sure that we can furnish this most popular class of plants from our fields that will be second to none. Our packing facilities are unsurpassed by any we have ever seen in this country or abroad. We invite all who can visit our nurseries to come and see for themselves whether or not we have overstated the facts. We believe that the best is none too good, and that cheap stock is dear at any price or at no price at all.

We have purposely eliminated from this Catalogue many plants that might be expected to appear, because they have been "tried and found wanting," and for that reason have been left out. Only those that we regard as sufficiently robust to endure our northern climate have been given a place in these pages.

Our descriptions we have endeavored to make as brief as possible, and to make such statements as will be justified by experience when the plants have gone from the nursery rows to their final plantings. We have not given prices in this Catalogue, for the reason that prices, as well as sizes, change from year to year; consequently we have decided to issue a price-list, which will be mailed to our customers annually, in the hope that this book will be found of sufficient interest to be among the horticultural treasures that

will always be kept close at hand. In case any one has this Catalogue who does not have our annual price-list, don't delay, but send us a list of wants, and we shall be pleased to give prices, and also to mail a list with prices for future use.

We invite especial attention to the article below, "How to plant a tree," and also to the accompanying suggestions relative to the planting out of the smaller estates.

How To Plant a Tree

To a person not much experienced in the art of planting trees it seems to be quite a task, but to those who are constantly doing it, it is the simplest thing in the world. We have often said that it was our conviction that more trees are killed with intended kindness than by willful neglect. Many people are so fussy in planting a tree that they consume a great deal of time getting a single tree into the ground while there are twenty others drying up, awaiting their turn.

FIRST OF ALL, do not dig the holes until the trees are already on the ground ready to be put in. Dig the holes sufficiently large to put the trees in without cramping the roots, spreading them out laterally in their natural order. Do not get the holes too deep nor too shallow. The collar on the tree or bush will indicate how deeply it was planted in the ground before it was taken up. Make your plans to have it about one inch deeper when transplanted, after the ground is settled, than it was before it was lifted from the nursery. When the tree has once been set in the hole, get some good well-pulverized loam and fill in around the roots. No sods or manure should be used under any consideration. Shake the soil in gradually, and at the same time have another man standing by with a stick in hand to pack the soil in around the roots of the tree, so that every air space will be closed up. After the roots have been covered in this way with good loam, take the tree by the stem and jolt it up and down for a little time until the earth has settled all it will, then fill up the hole with more loam. At this point it should be thoroughly trodden. There is no danger of getting it too hard at this stage. After it has been thoroughly firmed, fill the hole up again a little more than full and tread it again, after which some more light loam should be put on and left without treading. When trees or shrubs are planted in this way there is no danger of their dying.

IN CASE IT IS VERY DRY, we would recommend the making of a thick mud paste and dipping the roots into it. This is known as "puddling" the roots. Set them into the ground with this mud sticking to them, and it will be found of great advantage, especially in a dry season. We would rather have this done than to have any amount of watering. After the plants have all been well set in this way we would advise the use of a liberal supply of manure as a mulch on top of the ground. Remember never to put any manure in the hole around the roots of the tree or plant, unless the result desired is to kill the tree.

DO NOT waste time fussing with the plant. Do not waste time sprinkling water over a plant. Set the plants as above instructed, after which give them a good mulching, trust in the Lord for water, and nature will do the rest.

How To Plant Out the Place

We have always held it to be axiomatic that every enterprising person who has a piece of real estate is desirous of knowing how to improve it, if circumstances in other respects would warrant. To that class of inquirers we wish to address a few words that may be of helpfulness.

To those who have places sufficiently large as to warrant it, we would recommend them to read what we say on the outside cover relative to landscape gardening. What we have to say here applies to the smaller estates where no large expenditures are contemplated, but where it is desirous of making a planting that will exhibit taste and refinement without a large outlay of money. We have found hundreds of people who wished to do something of this kind, but did not know just how to go at it. To such we would say, look at your place from the outside as you would look upon a picture, and arrange the planting so as to produce an effect similar to that which the frame produces upon the picture. Do not dot the place over with shrubs here and there, be they ever so nice, but arrange them in such relations as to emphasize the size of the lawn rather than diminish it and to give an expression of character to the place. Never plant hybrid rose bushes on the front lawn. The rose is the Queen of Flowers, but it has no place as an ornamental shrub on the front lawn. They should always be planted in good soil in somewhat obscure places, where one can feel at liberty to cut the blossoms, even if it mars the effect of the bush.

The planting should be done as much as possible in the corners and along the sides, about the veranda and the front of the house, but never, under any circumstances, should it be dotted over the lawn promiscuously, as it is seen in many places. Shrubbery should be planted in mass and massive effects produced, that the house may have a home-like setting, which never can be had without the assistance of growing plants.

Bloom effects, as to both color and time of blooming, must be taken into account. Foliage effects, as respects summer and autumn tintings, must be had in mind, and also the heights of the various plants at maturity.

If any of our readers are not sufficiently familiar with plants to make their selection intelligently, let them write to us and we will help them out. Write briefly. State facts concisely. We are busy people, but never too busy to help our friends. If we can assist you, write to us.

Yours in the interest of beautiful homes,

The Bay State Nurseries.



Avenue of Norway Maples

Ornamental Department

DECIDUOUS TREES

ABBREVIATIONS

Under this head we include both upright and drooping forms of trees which shed their foliage in winter. For the convenience of the planter in making selection, we designate the approximate height at maturity, and the rapidity of growth by use of the following letters :

DENOTING SIZE : L, trees that attain a height of 50 feet or more ; M, trees that attain a height of 25 to 50 feet ; S, trees that attain a height of 10 to 25 feet ; D, dwarf ; VD, very dwarf.

DENOTING RAPIDITY OF GROWTH : r, rapid ; m, medium ; s, slow ; v, vigorous.

In this list we include only those species and varieties which have been thoroughly tested and found worthy of general cultivation in our rigorous New England climate. Our trees have been several times transplanted, and are furnished with a perfect root system.

ACER. Maple

Acer campestre (English Cork-bark Maple). Sm.

A tree of moderate, dense growth ; dull green foliage ; valuable for planting as an undergrowth and on dry ground. Has horizontally spreading wings, and peculiar corky bark.

A. colchicum (Colchicum Maple). Sm. Of excellent habit ; rare and choice. Leaves blood-red when young, deep green in the mature state.

A. dasycarpum (Silver Maple). Lr. Foliage light green, silvery beneath ; most rapid-growing Maple, hardy ; largely used for street planting.

var. Wierii laciniatum (Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple). Lr. A graceful variety, remarkable for its pendulous drooping branches ; foliage abundant, silvery underneath, deeply and delicately cut. One of the most attractive lawn trees.

A. negundo (Ash-leaved Maple, or Box Elder). Mr. Of irregular form and spreading ; rapid growth, especially while young ; foliage light green, and bark of young wood greenish yellow ; easily transplanted.

Acer Pennsylvanicum : syn., **striatum** (Striped Maple). Mm. A handsome medium-sized tree of upright, dense habit, with bright green, large foliage, turning clear yellow in autumn. Attractive even in winter for its smooth greenish bark striped with white.

A. platanoides (Norway Maple). Lr. A large handsome tree, with round spreading head ; broad dark green foliage ; very hardy. Especially adapted for street and seashore planting.

var. Reitenbachi (Reitenbach's Norway Maple). Mm. Leaves greenish red when unfolding, turning dark blood-red in late summer.

var. Schwedlerii (Schwedler's Norway Maple). Lr. Leaves bright red when young, changing to dark purplish green. Very valuable tree.

var. "Geneva." Mm. A new crimson foliaged Norway Maple. Combination of the best qualities of Reitenbachi and Schwedlerii. In spring comes out rich crimson-purple, and retains its remarkable color all summer, which the older sorts do not.

DECIDUOUS TREES, continued

Acer Pseudo-platanus (European Sycamore Maple). Lr. Large tree of vigorous growth, with large spreading head. Smooth gray-colored bark.

var. purpurea (Purple Sycamore Maple). Lr. Of robust growth. Leaves purplish red beneath, giving tree deep purplish shade, which makes it striking.

A. rubrum (Red, or Scarlet Maple). Lv. Excellent habit. Scarlet flowers in early spring; dense foliage, gorgeous color in autumn.

A. saccharinum (Sugar, or Rock Maple). Lr. Excellent street and shade tree, upright and dense growth; foliage turning bright yellow and scarlet in autumn. Does well in almost every soil.

A. spicatum (Mountain Maple). Ds. Shrub, or small tree, valuable as undergrowth; leaves rough and broad, turning yellow and scarlet in autumn.

A. Tataricum (Tartarian Maple). Hardy low-branched tree of shrubby growth; bark light color and smooth. Grows best in somewhat moist soil.

var. Ginnala (Tartarian Maple). Dm. Graceful shrub, with handsome foliage, turning bright red in autumn; may be used as substitute for Japanese Maples where they are not hardy.

The Japanese Maples

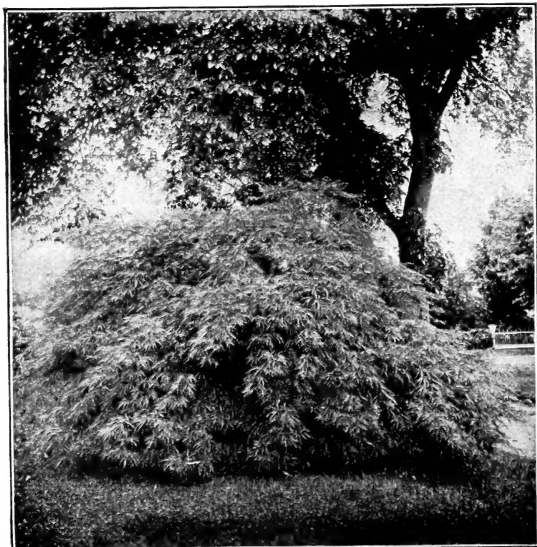
Acer polymorphum (Japanese Maple). Dm. Handsome shrub of dense, though graceful habit; elegant foliage, especially in spring and fall, when leaves assume most striking tints.

var. atropurpureum (Blood-leaved Japanese Maple). Hardy, even in New England. Leaves blood-red in spring, changing to dark purple; pretty throughout the season.

var. atropurpureum dissectum (Weeping Blood-leaved Japanese Maple). Ds. Delicately cut leaves, deep blood-red; drooping branches.

var. aureum (Golden Japanese Maple). Ds. Small and hardy; leaves golden yellow.

var. dissectum (Cut-leaved Japanese Maple). VDs. Weeping form; foliage light green and finely cut; hardy.



Japanese Maple

AESCULUS. Horse-Chestnut

Aesculus glabra (American Horse-Chestnut; Buck-eye). Sr. Small tree; leaves smooth; the flowers are greenish yellow; blooms in May; rapid grower.

Æ. Hippocastanum (Common Horse-Chestnut). Lm. Large tree of regular outline. Blooms in May; flowers white, tinged with red, growing in panicles 8 to 10 in. long; very showy. Bears fruit.

var. alba flore pleno (Double White-flowering Horse Chestnut). Lv. Double flowers; white and pink, in larger panicles than the Hippocastanum; bears no fruit.

var. rubicunda (Red-flowering Horse-Chestnut). Mm. Very desirable and attractive variety; the foliage is dark; flowers red; highly ornamental.

var. rubicunda pendula. Weeping form. Hardy; rare.

AILANTHUS

Ailanthus glandulosa (Tree of Heaven). Lr. Valuable for street planting; thrives well in poor soil; stands smoke and dust well; extremely rapid-growing, open-headed tree. Fertile trees should be planted as the male exhales a disagreeable odor in flowering. Foliage palm-like; greenish flowers in June.

ALNUS. Alder

Alnus glutinosa (European, or Black Alder). Mr. A vigorous grower, thriving well in damp soils; attractive dull green foliage.

var. imperialis laciniata (Cut-leaved Alder). Mr. Fern-like foliage of great beauty; pyramidal habit; vigorous and hardy.

var. incana (Black, or Speckled Alder). Sr. Shrub or tree; oval dark green foliage.

AMELANCHIER. Mespilus

Amelanchier Botryapium (Dwarf Juneberry). S. Bush, or small tree; leaves and flower-stalks whitish woolly when young; showy white flowers in April; fruit juicy; of good flavor.

A. Canadensis (Common Shad-Bush). Dr. Tree upright, narrow, oblong, round-topped; trunk tall and straight; branches small and spreading; in early summer produces white cherry-like blossoms; small purplish fruit, sweet and edible.

ARALIA. Angelica Tree

Aralia ricinifolium. A very ornamental tree of striking subtropical effect; branches with numerous stout prickles; leaves downy beneath when young; hardy.

A. Chinensis; syn. **Japonica** (Chinese Angelica Tree). Dr. Handsome shrub; flowers white, in large spikes in September; stems prickly; leaves large; tripinnate; hardy.

A. pentaphylla. See Shrubs.

A. spinosa (Hercules' Club). Dr. Stout armed stems; immense leaves; enormous clusters of small white flowers, giving this species a very distinct subtropical appearance; not quite hardy.

DECIDUOUS TREES, continued

BETULA. Birch

Betula alba (European White Birch). Lr. Graceful tree, with spray-like branches and silvery bark; very effective in winter; assumes an elegant drooping habit.

var. fastigiata (Pyramidal White Birch). Mm. Habit like the Lombardy Poplar; vigorous grower; white bark; ornamental.

var. laciniata pendula (Weeping Cut-leaved White Birch). One of the most popular of the weeping trees. Foliage deeply cut, drooping in the most picturesque manner; silvery white bark; vigorous growth.

var. pendula Youngi (Young's Weeping Birch). Ds. Umbrella form; its leaves, as well as branches, bend toward the ground.

var. atropurpurea (Purple-leaved Birch). Mm. Foliage deep purple; white bark; vigorous habit.

B. lenta (Sweet, Black, or Cherry Birch). Lr. Trunk dark reddish brown; young bark aromatic, with agreeable flavor; handsome round-headed pendulous branches when older; attractive in spring with its long staminate catkins; leaves heart-shaped and hairy beneath when young.

B. lutea (Yellow Birch). Lr. Resembles Lenta; bark is silvery gray or light orange; leaves hairy along the veins beneath; one of the most valuable forest trees in the northern states. A blaze of gold in autumn.

B. nigra; **syn. rubra** (Red, or River Birch). Lr. A moisture-loving graceful tree with slender, very numerous branches and remarkable for its torn and ragged bark; bark reddish brown, or silvery gray on younger branches, separating into numerous thin papery flakes.

B. papyracea (Canoe, or Paper Birch). Mr. Ornamental tree, with very white trunk and loose, graceful head when older; leaves large and handsome.

B. populifolia (American White Birch). Mr. A small tree; smooth grayish white bark; leaves smooth and glossy; growth rapid.

BROUSSONETIA

Broussonetia papyrifera (The Paper Mulberry). S. A very ornamental, fast-growing Mulberry-like tree; foliage large, variously lobed and hairy; greenish flowers.

CARPINUS. Hornbeam

Carpinus Americana (American Hornbeam). Ms. A bushy tree, with dense, but slender and often somewhat pendulous branches and dark bluish green foliage changing to scarlet or orange-yellow in the fall.

C. Betulus (European Hornbeam). Ss. Slow grower; foliage thicker than Americana; useful as hedge.

CARYA. Hickory

Carya alba (Shellbark Hickory). Lr. Very valuable ornamental tree; rugged, shaggy grayish brown bark; nuts white and shell thin.

CASTANEA. Chestnut

Castanea Americana (American Chestnut). Lr. A large ornamental tree with handsome foliage; excellent for shade tree; nuts, though smaller, have a better flavor than those of any other variety. This tree should be extensively planted because of its beauty, its desirable fruit and the timber which it produces.

C. Japonica (Japan Chestnut). Sv. Habit and foliage like Spanish Chestnut; produces large fruit when young.



Double White-flowering Horse-Chestnut

C. vesca (Sweet, or Spanish Chestnut). Lr. A valuable tree for ornament and fruit; strong grower; fruit large, but not as sweet as the Americana.

var. Paragon. Tree hardy, spreading and vigorous; nuts sweet and of best quality. This tree is remarkable for its early and abundant bearing of choice nuts.

var. Numbo. Tree compact and drooping; rather uncertain in bearing; foliage broad and glossy; highly ornamental.

DECIDUOUS TREES, continued

CATALPA. Indian Bean

Catalpa bignonioides, var. *speciosa* (Western Catalpa). Lr. Tall and hardy; well adapted to forest and ornamental planting; blossoms open two or three weeks later than those of the *Bignonioides*.

C. Bungei (Bunge's Catalpa). Ds. Dwarf habit; foliage large and glossy; shy bloomer.

C. Kämpferi (Japanese Catalpa). Sr. Species of rapid growth, with deep green, glossy foliage; produces fragrant flowers in June; seed-pods long and narrow.

CELTIS. Nettle Tree

Celtis occidentalis (American Nettle Tree). Mm. Native known as Hackberry; rare; numerous slender branches; leaves light green and shiny; bark thick and rough; resembles the elm in appearance.

CERASUS. Cherry

Cerasus Japonica, var. *rosea pendula* (Pink Weeping Japan Cherry). Lv. One of the finest weeping trees; branches droop, giving very graceful appearance, and the bright rose-colored blossoms literally cover them to the very tips.

C. Rhexi fl. pl. Mr. Fine double white-flowering variety; covered at the blossoming season with a profusion of flowers having the appearance of small roses.

C. Sieboldi alba plena (Double White Chinese Cherry). Mv. Ornamental; well foliated; producing double white flowers.

var. *rubra plena* (Siebold's Double Red-flowering Cherry). A form in which the double white flowers, tinted with rose, are borne in clusters

CERCIS. Judas Tree

Cercis Canadensis (American Judas Tree, or Red Bud). Ss. One of the finest ornamental trees; medium size; round-headed, with large heart-shaped leathery foliage of dark green. The tree derives the name of Red Bud from the profusion of delicate reddish purple flowers with which it is covered before the foliage appears.

C. Japonica (Japan Judas Tree). A dwarf tree or bush similar to the *Canadensis*, with larger flowers, but not so hardy.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM

Cercidiphyllum Japonicum. Mr. Hardy ornamental tree of pyramidal form; leaves medium size, heart-shaped, dark green above and silvery beneath; the leaf-stalks and veins are purplish; prefers damp soil, where it grows rapidly.

CHIONANTHUS. Fringe Tree

Chionanthus Virginica (White Fringe). A superb lawn tree, with large dark green foliage and very showy white flowers in early summer.

CLADRASTIS. Yellow Wood

Cladrastis tinctoria; syn., *Virgilia lutea*. Mm. Tree with yellow wood and smooth bark; one of the most beautiful flowering native trees, with wide, graceful head and short trunk; well adapted to single tree on the lawn; flowers white and sweet-scented; the wood yields clear yellow dye.

CORNUS. Dogwood

Cornus florida (White-flowering Dogwood). Sv. An American species of irregular habit, with spreading open top, growing from 16 to 25 feet high; it produces large, showy white flowers in May before the leaves appear; in autumn the grayish green foliage turns to dark red, which, with the brilliant berries, make it one of the most beautiful trees at that season.

var. *flore rubra* (Red-flowering Dogwood). Sv. This is one of the finest flowering trees; it blooms when quite young, producing deep rose-colored flowers.

var. *pendula* (Weeping Dogwood). Dv. Ornamental tree; a weeping form of *Cornus florida*.

CRATAEGUS. Thorn

Crataegus Azarolus, var. *Carriere*. Foliage of a dark glossy green; fruit large, dark red, showy and hangs to the tree long into the winter.

C. coccinea (Scarlet-Fruited Thorn). Ss. A fine native variety; blooms in May, producing white blossoms, succeeded by scarlet fruit; large foliage.

C. Crus-galli (Cockspur Thorn). Dv. Has long, sharp thorns; foliage glossy green, assuming a brilliant orange and scarlet color in the fall; valuable for hedges.

C. Oxyacantha (Common Hawthorn). Ss. The celebrated English hedge plant; flowers pure white, sweet-scented, followed by scarlet fruit.

var. *coccinea flore pleno* (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn). Sm. A tree of fine habit, with rich, luxuriant foliage; flowers much larger than the double red, of a deep crimson color, with scarlet shade and very double.

var. *flore pleno* (Double White Thorn). A very attractive variety on account of both foliage and flowers; the flowers are small, double white.

var. *mollis* (Scarlet Hawthorn). Sv. A most decorative species; foliage large, bright green; flowers showy; fruit light scarlet, ripening in September.

tomentosa (Black Hawthorn). A vigorous-growing species, with dark green foliage and bright scarlet fruit.

CYTISUS. Golden Chain

Cytisus Laburnum (Common Laburnum, or Golden Chain). Sm. A small tree, deriving its name from the long racemes of golden blossoms produced in June; smooth, shining foliage; it does remarkably well in a cool and shady spot.

var. *alpinus* (Alpine, or Scotch Laburnum). Irregular, picturesque shape; foliage smooth and shiny; yellow flowers in long racemes; blooms later than the English.

FAGUS. Beech

Fagus ferruginea (American Beech). Lv. A magnificent tree; large spreading growth; symmetrical; smooth gray bark attractive in winter.

F. sylvatica (European Beech). Lv. Choice and beautiful tree; retains foliage very late; excellent for screen.

var. *heterophylla* (Fern-leaved Beech). Ss. Tree of round habit; delicate fern-like foliage; very graceful variety, forming a dense and low shrubby tree.

DECIDUOUS TREES, continued

Fagus sylvatica, var. *incisa* (Cut-leaved Beech). Lm. A fine, erect, free-growing tree of rare beauty and excellence; foliage deeply incised.

var. *macrophylla* (Broad-leaved Beech). Ls. A vigorous tree; foliage large; distinct and fine.

var. *pendula* (Weeping Beech). Mr. A picturesque tree with long, pendulous branches; the larger limbs mostly horizontally spreading; rich luxuriant foliage which hangs in masses.

var. *purpurea* (Purple-leaved Beech). Lv. A fine shade tree; leaves very dark purple; compact habit.

var. *purpurea pendula* (Weeping Purple Beech.) Mm. Of slow growth; purple leaves and pendulous branches; similar to variety *Pendula*; very rare.

var. *purpurea Riversii* (Rivers' Smooth-leaved Purple Beech). Mv. The finest of all purple-leaved trees; compact, symmetrical growth; crimson foliage early in the spring, changing to dark purple in the summer.

var. *purpurea rosea marginata* (Rose-margined Purple-leaved Beech). Mm. Distinct novelty; leaves beautifully margined with rose and creamy white; requires shade, as the margins of the leaves burn if exposed to the sun.

FRAXINUS. Ash

Fraxinus Americana (White Ash). Lv. Well-known native variety, with straight, clean, trunk; soft, mellow green foliage when young.

var. *aucubæfolia* (Acuba-leaved Ash). Foliage beautifully mottled with yellow and green.

F. excelsior (European Ash). Mm. A lofty tree of rapid growth; spreading head; gray bark; foliage darker than the American species.

var. *aurea* (Golden-barked Ash). Foliage of rich yellow; conspicuous during the winter for its golden bark and twisted branches.

var. *pendula* (Weeping Ash). Ds. Pendulous yellow branches; spreading, rapid grower, but of no earthly use.

GLEDITSCHIA

Gleditschia triacanthos (Honey Locust). Lv. Rapid-growing tree with powerful spines; delicate foliage; useful for hedging.

GYMNOCLADUS

Gymnocladus Canadensis (Kentucky Coffee Tree). Mr. A fine native tree of irregular habit, with bluish green feathery foliage; large pinnate leaves and few twigs; bark rough; rapid grower.

JUGLANS. Walnut

Juglans cinerea (Butternut). A strong native tree; open-headed and spreading, with grayish rough bark; valuable for its nuts, as well as an ornamental tree; foliage resembles *ailanthus*.

J. nigra (Black Walnut). Lr. Native tree of great size and majestic habit; bark is of dark brown color; foliage beautiful; valuable.

Juglans regia (European Walnut, or Madeira Nut.) A native of Persia; a light, sandy soil or well-drained hillside is to be preferred for the growth of this tree; grows very large and lofty in its native country; nut oval and very fine. Not hardy north of Rhode Island.

J. regia speciosa, or **Sieboldi**. A low, broad-spreading tree; closely resembles English Walnut; foliage large and attractive. Hardy form of the Japan Walnut.

KOELREUTERIA

Koelreuteria paniculata (Varnish Tree). Ms. From China. Desirable lawn tree; has large pinnate leaves; in July produces a mass of showy orange-yellow flowers, followed by curious seed-vessels.



Purple-leaved Beech

LARIX. Larch

Larix Europæus (European Larch). Lr. An elegant, rapid and pyramidal-growing tree, with light green foliage; drooping habit; valuable as a lawn tree.

var. *pendula* (Weeping European Larch). One of the most picturesque weeping trees; the spreading branches droop irregularly in curious forms; rare.

L. Kämpferi (Japan Larch). A tree with horizontal branches, forming pyramidal head; foliage light green when young, changing to golden yellow in the fall.

LIQUIDAMBAR

Liquidambar styraciflua (Sweet Gum, or Bilsted). Mm. A handsome native tree of stately growth, with corky bark; leaves resemble those of the maple, but are more star-shaped and of a beautiful glossy green color, turning to a deep purplish crimson in autumn.

DECIDUOUS TREES, continued

LIRIODENDRON

Liriodendron Tulipifera (Tulip Tree, or Whitewood).

Lr. A large tree; smooth bark; glossy, light green, fiddle-shaped leaves; branches spreading. The flowers are tulip-like, of a greenish yellow color, blotched with orange.

var. panache (Variegated-leaved Tulip Tree).

Lr. Of striking appearance, as the margins of the broad, glossy leaves are variegated with light green.



Chinese Magnolia

MAGNOLIA

Native Sorts

Magnolia acuminata (Cucumber Tree). Lr. A tree of large, pyramidal growth. The fruit resembles a small cucumber when young, but when ripe is of a deep scarlet. The leaves are large, deep green. Flowers yellow, tinged with bluish purple.

M. glauca (Sweet Bay). Ss. Irregular in habit; foliage thick, glossy, deep green. It blossoms in June; flowers white and sweet-scented.

M. tripetala (Umbrella Tree). Mr. A hardy, vigorous, medium-sized tree. Produces white flowers in June. Immense leaves.

Chinese Species and Their Hybrids

M. conspicua (Chinese White, or Yulan Magnolia). Ss. A low tree, with spreading branches; flowers large, pure white, and opening in April before the leaves appear. One of the most showy species.

M. Kobus (Thurber's Japanese Magnolia). Sm. One of the hardiest species, but less showy. Narrow, pyramidal head. Flowers creamy white.

M. Lennei (Lenne's Magnolia). Sm. A fine variety; strong grower. Produces dark purple, cup-shaped flowers in April.

Magnolia Soulangeana (Soulange's Magnolia). Ds. Small tree or large shrub. One of the hardiest and most popular of the foreign Magnolias. Blossoms in April; flowers white inside, outside petals pink. Foliage dense and glossy. Superb.

M. speciosa (Showy-flowered Magnolia). Sm. Very hardy. Foliage and growth resemble the Soulangeana, but the flowers are smaller, later and of a deeper color.

M. stellata; syn. **Halliana** (Hall's Japan Magnolia). Ds. Dwarf habit; spreading branches. Blossoms earlier than other Magnolias, producing double pure white fragrant flowers, the petals of which are long and narrow. Very desirable.

MORUS. Mulberry

Morus alba (White Mulberry). Mm. The silk-worm Mulberry. Tree is usually thick-topped and bushy grower. Foliage light green; fruit white, or sometimes violet-colored.

var. Tatarica (The Russian Mulberry). A very hardy variety with reddish fruit.

var. Tatarica pendula (Weeping Russian Mulberry). Dv. One of the best of small weeping lawn trees, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head. Foliage light green, deeply lobed. Fruit reddish purple. Thrifty and hardy.

M., New American. Rapid grower; hardy. Fruit large and of prime quality.

NYSSA

Nyssa multiflora (Tupelo, or Sour Gum). Mv. A picturesque, hardy, ornamental tree, valued for its flaming scarlet foliage in autumn. Grows best in damp soils.

PAULOWNIA. Empress Tree

Paulownia imperialis. A tropical-looking tree of rapid growth; leaves immense, being from 12 to 14 inches in diameter. Blossoms in May; flowers trumpet-shaped and borne in large panicles. It seldom flowers in New England, as the buds become winter-killed.

PERSICA. Peach

Persica vulgaris fl. alba plena (Double White-flowering Peach). Sm. Perfectly hardy. Flowers showy and double white.

var. fl. rosea plena (Double Rose-flowering Peach). Sm. Flowers double, pale rose color, resembling small roses.

var. foliis purpureis (Purple, or Blood-leaved Peach). Sm. A handsome variety of rapid growth. Foliage a deep blood-red color in the spring, fading to a dull green. Young growth preserves its dark color throughout the summer. Should be pruned every year.

var fl. sanguinea plena (Double Red-flowering Peach). Sm. Superb. Flowers bright red, semi-double.

PHELLODENDRON

Phellodendron amurense (Chinese Cork Tree). Lr. A tree of rapid growth when young, forming a rather low round head. It grows in almost any soil, except a very moist one. It has been recommended as a street tree, as it resists drought and heat in the summer. Foliage pinnate; bark corky. Resembles ailanthus.

DECIDUOUS TREES, continued

PLATANUS. Plane Tree

Platanus occidentalis (American Plane Sycamore, or Buttonwood). Lr. One of the most massive, and perhaps the tallest of all deciduous trees in North America. Leaves heart-shaped at base, the short lobes sharp-pointed.

P. orientalis (Oriental Plane). Lr. Broad, round head on comparatively short trunk. Bark dullish gray or greenish white. Leaves deeply cut. Used for street and park planting.

POPULUS. Poplar

Populus alba (White, or Silver Poplar). Lr. From Europe. Tree of rapid growth and spreading habit; leaves glossy above and white as snow beneath. Flourishes in any soil.

var. Bolleana (Bolle's Poplar). Lr. Fastigate habit, combined with the white foliage and shoots, make it a most emphatic tree. Compact, upright grower. Resembles the Lombardy in form.

P. balsamifera (Balsam Poplar, or Balm of Gilead). Lr. A tree of rapid, luxuriant growth, with very large, glossy leaves which are retained late in autumn; upright and symmetrical in habit. The buds exhale an agreeable odor and are used for medicinal purposes.

P. fastigiata, or dilatata (Lombardy Poplar). Lr. A well-known upright and extremely rapid grower; leaves bright pale green; lighter beneath; indispensable in landscape gardening, as it tends to relieve the ordinary monotonous outlines of most other trees.

P. monilifera (Carolina Poplar). Mr. A popular tree where shade is wanted quickly; pyramidal in form; bark gray-green; foliage heart-shaped, and of a bright green color; very valuable for screens.

P. tremuloides (American Aspen). Lr. A most beautiful native tree; foliage so adjusted as to be disturbed by the least motion of the atmosphere; bright green in color. A very clean, upright tree. Should be used in every large planting.

PRUNUS. Plum and Cherry

Prunus Padus (European Bird Cherry). Sr. Rapid-growing tree, with glossy foliage; bunches of fragrant white flowers in May, succeeded by clusters of fruit resembling black currants.

P. Pissardi (Purple-leaved Plum). Ss. Handsome form, with purple leaves and wine-red fruits; one of the best of the small purple-leaved trees, retaining its color until fall. Hardy wherever the common plum will stand.

P. triloba (Flowering Plum). Ss. Usually grafted on stems 5 to 6 feet in height; large double pink flowers resembling roses.

PTELEA. Hop Tree

Ptelea trifoliata (Hop Tree). Ds. A round-headed, loosely branched tree with glossy green foliage, which if bruised exhales a pleasant hop-like odor; covered in fall with numerous green fruit-pods.

var. aurea (Golden Hop Tree). Ds. Resembles the trifoliata, but has bright golden foliage, which retains its color until frost.

PYRUS. Crab

Pyrus angustifolia (Bechtel's Double-flowering American Crab). Sm. One of the most beautiful of the flowering Crabs; in early spring produces double, fragrant flowers of delicate pink color, resembling small roses from a distance.

P. coronaria fl. pl. (Sweet-scented Crab). Sm. Low-growing, bushy tree; crooked and thorny branches; bears rose-red or blush sweet-scented flowers in May.

P. Malus baccata, var. carnea pleno. Small spreading tree, with compact crown; smooth in all its parts; growth hardy and wiry; flowers double, delicate blush color; very fine.

var. floribunda (Flowering Crab). Ds. One of the best of the early spring-flowering bushes or small trees; flowers rose or rosy red, appearing with the leaves, produced in great abundance, and very showy; fruit usually about the size of a pea, on long, slender stems; ornamental in autumn.

var. floribunda atrosanguinea. Sm. Flowers crimson, and produced in great profusion.

P. Parkmani. Sm. From Japan. An irregular, awkward-shaped tree when young, but a most attractive tree when filled with buds and blossoms. Each bud produces regularly five blossoms and are set on stems 3 in. long, and are so slender that they bend with the weight of the buds or bloom in a very graceful fashion. The buds are carmine in color; the open blossoms are semi-double, and the tree when in bloom presents a most gorgeous appearance. It is not extensively grown by nurserymen because of its natural awkwardness when young.



Double-flowering Crab

DECIDUOUS TREES, continued

PYRUS SORBUS. Mountain Ash

Pyrus Americana (American Mountain Ash). Pretty, small-sized tree, with abundant clusters of large orange berries in autumn. Most desirable.

P. Aucuparia (European Mountain Ash). Sm. Fine tree bearing clusters of scarlet berries from July to winter, making it very attractive.

var. pendula (Weeping European Mountain Ash). Dm. Has long, slender, pendulous branches bending to the ground. One of the most desirable lawn trees.

P. aurea striata (Golden-striped Mountain Ash). Sm. Slow grower, with medium-sized leaves, silvery white beneath and glossy green above.

P. majestica, **var. quercifolia** (Oak-leaved Mountain Ash). S. Pyramidal habit; oak-like leaves, green above and woolly underneath.

QUERCUS. Oak

Quercus alba (American White Oak). Lm. One of the noblest trees of the northern states. Beautiful park tree; foliage assumes a violet-purple color in the fall.

Q. bicolor (Swamp White Oak). Lr. Massive tree when full grown. Bears large dark green leaves and acorns of large size. Bark scaly and grayish brown.

Q. cerris (Turkey Oak). Lm. Handsome Oak with dark green foliage; pyramidal habit when young. Mossy cupped acorns. Not quite hardy in the north; retains leaves late into fall.

Quercus coccinea (Scarlet Oak). Lr. Especially valuable for its brilliant scarlet fall color. Grows well in dry situations. Leaves are large and feathery.

Q. macrocarpa (Mossy Cup, or Burr Oak). Lr. Large spreading branches deeply furrowed; light green bark. Leaves bright green and shining above, grayish or whitish beneath, changing to bronze in the autumn.

Q. palustris (Pin Oak). Lr. Peculiarly handsome tree when young; used for avenues. Leaves deep green, turning to red in the fall, finely divided. Drooping branches. Grows rapidly and prefers somewhat moist soil. Fibrous-rooted and transplants well. Superb lawn tree.

Q. Phellos (Willow-leaved Oak). Hardy, medium-sized tree. Handsome foliage, turning pale yellow in the fall. Prefers swampy soil.

Q. Prinos (Chestnut Oak). Lr. One of the finest species; broad, irregular head and dark brown ridged bark; leaves resemble those of the chestnut.

Q. Robur (English Oak). Mm. The Royal Oak of England; growth massive and spreading.

var. pedunculata concordia (Golden Oak). Ss. Superb variety, with orange-yellow leaves, which retain their golden tint throughout the season; one of the finest golden-leaved trees.

var. pedunculata fastigiata viridis (Pyramidal Oak). Ss. Valuable for seashore planting; upright, pyramidal form, resembling the Lombardy poplar. Difficult to transplant.

Q. rubra (Red Oak). Lr. A broad tree of rapid growth; large rich foliage, which turns to a bronzy red in the fall. Deservedly popular.

Q. tinctoria (Black Oak). Lm. A narrow, open-headed tree; foliage dull red or orange in the fall; flourishes in dry soil.

ROBINIA. Locust, or Acacia

Robinia Pseudo-acacia (Black, or Yellow Locust). Lr. This species is the largest of the genus, growing to the height of 80 feet; fragrant white flowers in drooping racemes; the wood is very lasting and adapted to many uses.

SALISBURIA.**Maidenhair Tree, or Ginkgo**

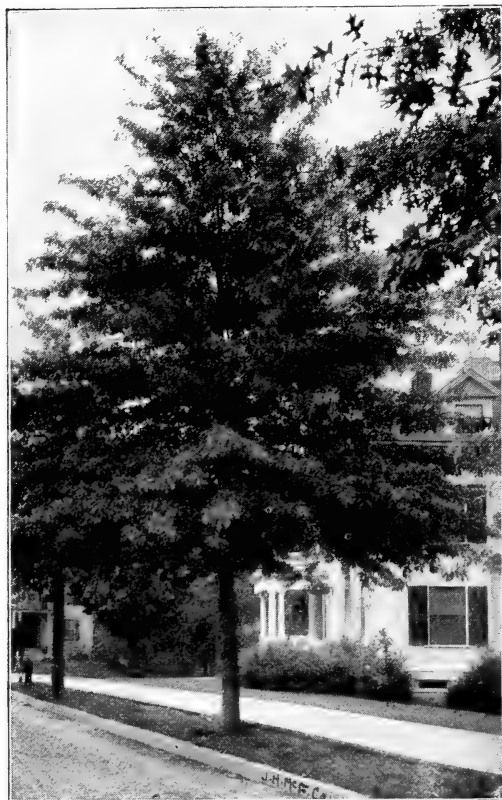
S. adiantifolia (Ginkgo, or Maidenhair Tree). Mr. Remarkable tree from Japan, of medium size; vigorous growth, clean, straight trunk; foliage resembles the maidenhair fern.

SALIX. Willow

Salix alba (Common White Willow). Large tree, with short and thick trunk; branches yellowish brown; leaves ashy gray and silky throughout, giving a white appearance to the whole tree.

S. Babylonica (Weeping Willow). Lr. Probably the best known of the Willows; weeping habit, with long, slender, olive-green branches; often grown in cemeteries.

var. ramulis aureis (Golden-barked Babylonian Willow). Similar to the Babylonica; bark bright golden in winter.



Pin Oak

DECIDUOUS TREES, continued

Salix caprea, var. **pendula** (Kilmarnock Weeping Willow). A dwarf form; usually grafted on stocks about 4 feet high, when it forms an umbrella-shaped top; foliage glossy; vigorous; thrives in all soils.

S. elegantissima (Thurlow's Willow). Mr. A spreading, drooping tree, similar to the *Babylonica*.

S. pentandra, or **laurifolia** (Bay, or Laurel-leaved Willow). Mv. Ornamental tree of upright growth; bark brownish green; leaves dark glossy green; excellent for seashore planting.

S. regalis (Royal Willow). Lr. Elegant tree, with rich, silvery gray foliage.

S. rosmarinifolia, or **petiolaris** (Rosemary Willow). Ds. Dwarf habit, feathery branches, silvery foliage; usually grafted on 5- to 6-foot stems, when it forms a dense, round top; useful in formal plantings.

S. vitellina aurantiaca (Golden Willow). Lm. A large and venerable appearing tree, conspicuous at all seasons, but particularly in winter, on account of its yellow bark.

var. Britzensis (Salmon-barked Willow). Lm. Similar to *Vitellina*; bark on the younger growth is salmon-yellow, deepening to bronzy red in the winter months.

S., Wisconsin Weeping. Drooping habit and hardier than the *Babylonica*; valuable because of its ability to resist severe cold.

SASSAFRAS

Sassafras officinale. M. A picturesque native; foliage bright green, oddly shaped, turning to brilliant orange-yellow and crimson in autumn; well known for its aromatic bark and roots; flowers appear in small yellow bunches in early May.

SOPHORA. Japan Pagoda Tree

Sophora Japonica. Mm. Low-growing tree from Japan; dark green bark; clusters of white pea-shaped flowers in August; glossy foliage.

SYRINGA. Lilac

Syringa Japonica (Japan Tree Lilac). Sm. One of the remarkable tree lilacs of Japan; flowers creamy white. Should be on every lawn.

TAXODIUM. Deciduous Cypress

Taxodium distichum. Lr. Stately tree of pyramidal form; fine light green, feathery foliage; branches covered with bright brown bark.

TILIA. Linden

Tilia Americana (Linden, or Basswood). Lr. Our most common American species; its yellow flowers are intensely fragrant; suitable for parks and streets; fine and valuable.

T. dasystyla (Crimean Linden). Mm. Leaves tough and leathery; dark glossy green above and pale beneath, with tufts of brown hairs on the axils of the principal veins; bright yellow bark in winter.

T. Europaea (European Linden). Lm. Very fine pyramidal tree of large size, having large leaves and fragrant flowers. Very desirable.

var. laciniata (Fern-leaved Linden). Red bark and twigs, with deeply cut foliage.

Tilia Europaea, var. **alba** (*argentea*) (White-leaved European Linden). Lr. Vigorous-growing tree, particularly noticeable for its white appearance; its handsome form, growth and foliage render it worthy to be classed among the finest of our ornamental trees.



English Elm

ULMUS. Elm

Ulmus Americana (American White Elm). Lr. Lofty and spreading, with drooping branches. Most common and beautiful of the Elms.

U. campestris (English Elm). Lm. Round-topped and sometimes open-headed tree. Often used for avenues. Foliage dark green, remaining several weeks longer than that of the *Americana*, and is more delicately cut.

var. Belgica (Belgian Elm). Vigorous growth, forming broad, pyramidal heads. Leaves dark green.

U. fulva (Red, or Slippery Elm). Mm. Tree with spreading branches; open, flat-topped heads. Flowers in dense clusters.

U. montana (Scotch, or Wych Elm). Lr. A tree of rapid, spreading growth and large foliage.

var. Camperdown pendula (Camperdown Weeping Elm). Ds. Drooping branches; limbs often spreading horizontally; leaves are large, dark green and glossy.

var. Huntingdoni (Huntingdon Elm). Lr. Fine-vigorous grower, of erect habit; dark green foliage and smooth bark. Superb.

VIRGILIA. See *Cladrastis*.



White Pine (See page 14)

EVERGREEN TREES

We pay particular attention to the cultivation of Evergreens. The stock we offer is all thrifty and heavily rooted, having been root-pruned, and several times transplanted, thus assuring perfect success in removal.

ABBREVIATIONS

DENOTING SIZE: L, large; M, medium; S, small; D, dwarf; VD, very dwarf.

DENOTING RAPIDITY OF GROWTH: r, rapid; m, medium; s, slow; v, vigorous.

ABIES. Fir

Abies balsamea (Balsam Fir). Lr. A slender tree of pyramidal and rapid growth. Foliage dark green and silvery beneath. Thrives in boggy land.

A. Canadensis (Hemlock). See *Tsuga Canadensis*.

A. concolor (White Fir). Lm. A native species, with long, broad foliage, bluish above and silvery beneath. Of all Fir trees, it best withstands heat and drought. Very hardy and grows rapidly; graceful and most desirable. Exceedingly rare.

A. Fraseri. Lr. Similar to the Balsam Fir, with richer and darker foliage. Very desirable.

A. Nordmanniana (Nordmann's Fir). Lm. One of the finest of the Silver Firs. Symmetrical form, vigorous and hardy. Massive dark green foliage, dark and shiny above, silvery beneath.

BIOTA. Chinese Arborvitae

Are not hardy with us and have been discarded.

JUNIPERUS. Juniper

Juniperus Chinensis (Chinese Juniper). Ds. The most desirable form of this genus. Branches rather slender; leaves pointed and spreading. Should be kept closely pruned to produce best effects.

var. aurea (Chinese Golden Juniper). Ds. Upright form, with young branchlets golden yellow, becoming more brilliant in full sun. One of the best yellow-foliaged dwarf evergreens.

J. communis (Common Juniper). VD. Our common Juniper, with light bluish foliage. Widely dis-

Juniperus communis, continued

tributed through the colder regions and mountains of North America. One of the hardiest.

var. aurea; syn., **Douglasi** (Douglas' Golden Juniper). VDs. Golden form of the above. New growth bright yellow, changing to bronzy yellow in winter.

var. Hibernica (Irish Juniper). Mm. Tree with dense pillar-like growth. Glauous green foliage, with tips of branchlets erect.

var. Suecica (Swedish Juniper). Mm. Grows much like the Irish Juniper but not so compact. Foliage sharp; rather long spreading leaves, the branches drooping at the tips. Of questionable value north of Rhode Island.

J. Sabina (Savin Juniper). VDs. Spreading or procumbent shrubs, rarely with erect stem. Branchlets rather slender. Leaves needle-shape, usually dark green. Valuable for rockwork.

J. Virginiana (Red, or Virginia Cedar). Mm. A native form, very common in New England. Tapering, bright, rich green foliage. Bark on trunk and branches reddish brown. Thrives on dry soil.

var. elegantissima. Sm. Distinct variety of Red Cedar, with golden bronze foliage. Attractive in winter.

var. glauca (Blue Virginia Cedar). Mm. One of the handsomest forms of these hardy evergreens. Foliage is distinctly silvery gray, holding its color throughout the year. Attracts attention wherever seen. Should be in every collection of evergreens.

LARIX. See Deciduous Trees

EVERGREEN TREES, continued

PICEA. Spruce

Picea alba (White Spruce). Lm. A native of the northern parts of America. One of our best conifers. Compact and upright grower. Of great longevity. Light silvery green foliage. Will stand severe pruning. Used for windbreaks and hedges.

P. Alcockiana (Alcock's Spruce). Ms. Horizontally spreading slender branches. Bark dark gray. Pyramidal form. Young branches shining yellowish brown or green. Leaves slightly ridged on both sides; dark green and shining below and silvery above. Highly ornamental and hardy.

P. Engelmanni (Engelmann's Spruce). Lm. Branches closely arranged in whorls, spreading and slender. Form dense and narrow, pyramidal in young trees. Foliage compact and of a bluish tint. Closely resembles the *Picea pungens*.

P. excelsa (Norway Spruce). Lr. Extensively planted as an ornamental in northern and eastern states. Graceful habit and rapid growth. Foliage dense and dark green, but, like many Spruces and Firs, loses much of its beauty when it grows old, as it becomes thin and ragged in the top. Used for shelters and windbreaks.

var. inverta (Weeping Norway Spruce). Ss. Drooping branches closely appressed to the stem. Desirable as a novelty.

var. Remonti (Remont's Spruce). VDs. Very dwarf variety. Conical and compact. Foliage dark green. Used for evergreen beds and borders.



Colorado Blue Spruce

Picea nigra (Black Spruce). Lr. Native variety, resembling *Picea excelsa*. Often pendulous branches forming narrow, irregular head. Bark brown or yellowish brown. Foliage light green.

P. orientalis (Eastern Spruce). Lv. Graceful Spruce, with dark glossy foliage. Slow growth.



Balsam Fir (See page 12)

Picea polita (Tiger tail Spruce). A tree forming a dense, broad pyramid, with rich stout branches. Very distinct and striking appearance. Stiff and sharp leaves of a pleasing shade of green. Japan variety.

P. pungens (Colorado Spruce). Lr. Handsome and hardy, of symmetrical and pyramidal habit, with light, sometimes almost silvery white foliage.

var. glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce). Lr. Form of *Picea pungens*, with the same general character, but the foliage is of an exceedingly rich, silvery blue. Very valuable and handsome.

var. Kosteriana (Koster's Blue Spruce). Lr. Form of *Pungens*. Foliage steel-blue. Color uniform.

var. glauca pendula (Weeping Blue Spruce). Mv. Rare. Distinct weeping habit, combined with all the desirable features of the Blue Spruce.

PINUS. Pine

Pinus Austriaca (Austrian Pine). Lr. One of the best evergreens for seashore planting. Vigorous growth. A variety with long dark green stiff needles.

P. Cembra (Swiss Stone Pine). Ss. A tree of conical form; silvery foliage. An elegant and valuable ornamental.

P. excelsa (Bhotan Pine). Lr. Resembles the White Pine. Leaves are more silvery, graceful and pendulous. A noble tree.

EVERGREEN TREES, continued

Pinus Mughus (Dwarf Mountain Pine). Ds. Very valuable where a low, dense, spreading growth is desired. Foliage deep green and leaves short. Very hardy.



Dwarf Mountain Pine

Pinus resinosa (Red Pine). Lr. A native Pine with red bark and light green foliage.

P. rigida (Pitch Pine). Lr. A native tree of pyramidal and irregular head. Branches spread. Thrives well on poor soil and makes a beautiful ornament to the lawn.

P. Strobus (White Pine). Lr. One of the most valuable and stately of our native evergreens. Light silvery foliage. Highly ornamental. Should be extensively planted. See illustration, page 12.

P. sylvestris (Scotch Pine). Lr. One of the hardiest of the Pines. Growth dense. Foliage bluish green. Valuable for shelter.

PSEUDOTSUGA

Pseudotsuga Douglasii (Douglas' Spruce). Lr. From Colorado. Foliage soft dark green of bluish tint. Transplants well.

RETINOSPORA. Japan Cypress

Retinospora ericoides (Heath-leaved Cypress). Ss. Dense, broadly pyramidal, round-headed bush. Upright branches and dull green foliage, changing to brownish green in winter. Leaves soft grayish green beneath. Tender north of Rhode Island.

R. filifera (Thread-branched Japan Cypress). A tree of very graceful appearance with bright green foliage, slender, string-like and drooping. Very beautiful and ornamental.

Retinospora filifera, var. *aurea* (Golden Thread-branched Japan Cypress). Ss. A form of *Filifera*. Bright golden color. The best golden conifer known to us. Scarce as yet, and high in price.

R. obtusa (Obtuse-leaved Japan Cypress). Lr. Dark fern-like foliage; distinct and beautiful; habit drooping and graceful; very valuable for ornamental use.

var. *nana* (Dwarf Obtuse-leaved Japan Cypress). VDs. A handsome evergreen shrub; dense, bushy growth; foliage extremely dark green and usually very pretty.

var. *nana aurea*. VDs. A good dwarf plant of rich golden color.

R. pisifera (Pea-fruited Japan Cypress). Lr. An upright tree; foliage light green and feathery; the branches are somewhat pendulous at the ends.

var. *aurea* (Golden Pea-fruited Japan Cypress). Lr. A fine pyramidal, bright golden form; popular and graceful.

R. plumosa (Plume-like Japan Cypress). Lm.

Useful for specimens or hedges; foliage light green and plume-like; extensively planted.

var. *aurea* (Golden Japan Cypress). Lm. Golden form of *R. plumosa*.

var. *aurea elegantissima*. Similar to above, but the color is more brilliant; retaining its bright golden hue throughout the year.

R. sphæroides (White Cedar). Rapid-growing tree with light green foliage.

R. squarrosa (Squarrose-leaved Japan Cypress). Mm. Choice ornamental tree; Japan form, with steel-colored foliage, which is very fine and pretty.

SCIADOPITYS

Sciadopitys verticillata (Umbrella Pine). Lm. A beautiful conifer of compact, conical form, with glossy dark green foliage; rather slow growth; thrives well in moderately moist, loamy, also in clayey soil; leaves needle-like and in whorls.

TAXUS. Yew

Taxus baccata (English Yew). Sm. Slow-growing; branches spreading, forming a broad low head; branchlets somewhat pendulous; foliage dark green, with bright scarlet berries.

var. *elegantissima*. Sm. A rich colored form with light yellow foliage, darkening in the autumn months.

var. *fastigiata* (Irish Yew). Ss. One of the most desirable evergreens of columnar habit for formal gardens; dark glossy green leaves, spirally arranged around the branches.

EVERGREEN TREES, continued

Taxus Canadensis (Canadian Yew). Dv. A prostrate shrub with wide-spreading, slender branches; brown bark; foliage pretty dark green; showy, deep crimson berries; hardy.

T. cuspidata (Abrupt-leaved Japan Yew). Sm. Very similar to *Taxus baccata*; branches are more upright and stouter; leaves are somewhat broader.

THUYOPSIS. Cypress

Thuyopsis dolabrata. Mv. Branchlets irregularly whorled or scattered. Leaves glossy green above and marked with broad silvery white band beneath.

T. Standishi (Standish's Sitka Cypress). Ms. Pyramidal grower. Branches more pendulous than *T. dolabrata*. Good variety.

THUYA. Arborvitæ

Thuya occidentalis (American Arborvitæ). Mr. The common upright, densely branched evergreen so commonly used for single specimens, hedges and windbreaks. Stands close pruning.

var. aurea (George Peabody's Arborvitæ). Mr. A choice variety, with foliage of the most intense golden color.

var. Columbia. Of strong habit. Foliage broad with beautiful silvery variegation.

var. globosa (Globe Arborvitæ). VDs. A dense, low, globular bush, with rich green foliage, which does not take on objectionable colors in winter.

var. Hoveyi (Hovey's Golden Arborvitæ). Ds. Another low, globular form, with foliage of a distinctly golden tinge.

var. Lobbi (Lobb's Arborvitæ). Mr. A splendid sort of graceful habit and rich, glossy green foliage.



Retinospora plumosa (See page 14)

Thuya occidentalis, var. Lobbi aurea. Golden form of the preceding.

var. pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arborvitæ). Mr. Of very distinct, columnar growth; very densely branched and with foliage of a rich, dark glossy green, which does not change appreciably in color during the winter months. Very choice, and capable of a multitude of uses.

var. Sibirica; syn., **Wareana** (Siberian Arborvitæ). Mv. A very hardy variety with heavy bluish green foliage. Low-growing.

var. Sibirica (Siberian Arborvitæ). Very distinct variety, with coarser foliage than the type, and less upright in habit of growth; forms a broad, dense bush, giving a rich green effect. Very desirable for single planting or as a hedge plant.

var. Tom Thumb. VDs. Of slow, compact growth and symmetrical habit. Very dwarf.

var. Vervæneana (Vervæne's Arborvitæ). Sm. A very choice variety. Dense habit; foliage variegated with yellow.

TSUGA. Hemlock

Tsuga Canadensis (Hemlock). Lr. A broadly pyramidal, medium-sized tree of dense growth, with rich green foliage. Branches thickly set, with more or less pendulous tendency, giving a particularly graceful effect to the whole. Choice as a single lawn tree or for hedge purposes, succeeding in all except particularly bleak situations.



Globe Arborvitæ

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

This group contains some of our most useful plants, not only because of their evergreen foliage, but many of them are of the finest flowering shrubs.

ANDROMEDA

Andromeda Catesbæi. See *Leucothoe Catesbæi*.

A. floribunda (Lily-of-the-Valley Tree). Flowers in large white panicles over dense dark masses of evergreen foliage; plant round, compact and dwarf; most valuable of the family. Hardy.

A. Japonica. One of the most beautiful of the dwarf, broad-leaved evergreens; bright green leaves and drooping racemes of waxy white flowers; the white flowers make a beautiful contrast with the green foliage; not so hardy as the *Floribunda*. Needs protection north of Rhode Island.

AZALEAS

Azalea amœna. A dwarf shrub, with double purplish red flowers in May; especially adapted for edging; needs protection in northern latitudes; undesirable north of Boston, Mass.

BERBERIS. Barberry

Berberis Aquifolium, or **Mahonia Aquifolium** (Ashberry). A handsome evergreen shrub; hardy north in sheltered positions; glossy green, holly-like leaves; yellow flowers in May; foliage turns to bronzy scarlet late in the autumn.

B. ilicifolia (Holly-leaved Barberry). Has shiny dark green leaves resembling holly, which persist until into the winter; large orange-yellow flowers.

BUXUS. Boxwood

Buxus sempervirens (Tree Box). An evergreen shrub, with close-growing, oval, dark, shining foliage; stands pruning very well; thrives in almost any well-drained soil, and best in a partially shaded position. We can furnish plants in several forms, bush, pyramid and standard.

var. nana (Dwarf Box). A well-known dwarf edging plant, often used for bordering flower beds.

CALLUNA. Heather

This plant should be more generally known. It is of the easiest possible culture, growing well in ordinary soils. The varieties named below are hardy and bloom continuously from July to September. They are of a dwarf nature and serve to cover banks and border beds of shrubbery.

Calluna vulgaris alba. White.

var. aurea. Golden tint.

var. carnea. Red-flowered.

COTONEASTER

Cotoneaster buxifolia (Box-leaved). Dm. A low shrub, similar to *C. microphylla*, with broader foliage, which is glossy and brilliant; bright red fruit.

C. horizontalis. V.Dm. A low shrub, with almost horizontal branches and oval glaucous leaves; bright red fruit.

C. microphylla (Small-leaved). Dm. A prostrate, densely branched shrub, with deep green leaves and scarlet berries; plant in sheltered positions. We can furnish this plant in both standard and bush form.

DAPHNE

Daphne Cneorum. A dwarf evergreen shrub, producing fragrant rosy lilac flowers in May and June; foliage dark green and glossy; a plant which every one wants at sight.

EUONYMUS. Spindle Tree

Euonymus radicans (Creeping Euonymus). A low, procumbent shrub with ascending and spreading branches; leaves usually dull green above with whitish veins. Invaluable self-clinging vine.

var. variegata (Variegated Creeping Euonymus). Similar to the above. Variegated with white, yellow and pink shades. Strong grower and very attractive on low walls.

HEDERA. Ivy

Hedera Helix (English Ivy). Old common ivy. Perfectly hardy. Does well when planted on the eastern or northern side of buildings where it is free from sun in the winter. Leaves broad, dark and glossy.

ILEX. Holly

Ilex crenata (Japanese Holly). Small, box-like foliage; very bushy; inky black berries borne in clusters; needs some protection in N. E.

I. glabra (Inkberry). Much-branched, upright shrub, with oval, dark foliage. Small flowers and black berries.

I. opaca (American Holly). Tree with spreading short branches; pyramidal head; leaves oval, with large, remote spiny teeth, rarely entire, dull green above and yellowish green beneath; handsome red berries.

KALMIA. Laurel

Kalmia angustifolia (Sheep Laurel). Leaves usually in pairs, light green above and pale beneath. Flowers purple or crimson.

K. latifolia (Mountain Laurel). Evergreen shrub, with dense, round-topped head; leaves broad, glossy, dark green above and yellowish green below. The flowers, beautiful pink and white, are borne in large, terminal compound corymbs. In their prime about the middle of June. See front page cover.

LEUCOTHOE

Leucothoe Catesbæi (*Andromeda Catesbæi*; Drooping *Andromeda*). Choice native evergreen shrub of great beauty and value; foliage heavy, shining green in summer; leaves and flower-buds assume a beautiful purple late in the fall, which is retained through the winter; branches arching.

MAHONIA. See *Berberis Aquifolium*

OSMANTHUS

Osmanthus ilicifolia (Holly-like *Osmanthus*). A compact, dense shrub, with short, stout branches. The leaves are oblong-ovate, stiff and spiny; the color a deep shining green. Does best in shady positions, and thrives in light soil.



Effective Planting of Rhododendrons

EVERGREEN SHRUBS, continued

RHODODENDRONS

Perhaps the most useful of all broad-leaved evergreens; rich in foliage effect and magnificent in flower results. For mass planting nothing can compare with *R. maximum* at so small a cost. We make a specialty of furnishing these in carload lots, having supplied one estate with nearly fifteen thousand plants in one year. The hybrid varieties we offer have all been tested and found hardy in the climate of Boston and vicinity.

Rhododendron Catawbiense. One of the most beautiful of our native shrubs. Leaves oval and oblong, of a dark glossy green. Flowers are lilac-purple, produced in large, impressive heads in early June.

var. grandiflora. Used extensively for forcing; satin-lilac in color.

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE
HYBRIDS

Abraham Lincoln. Rosy crimson, of good form and foliage.

Album elegans. Blush, changing to white. Tall grower with fine truss.

Album grandiflorum. White and blush. Fine foliage. Not so hardy as *Album elegans*.

Atrosanguineum. Blood-red. Good foliage and good grower.

Boule de Neige. Pure white.

Caractacus. Rich purplish crimson.

Delicatissimum. Clear white, delicately tinted with pink. Glossy foliage, good grower.

Everestianum. Best perfectly hardy Rhododendron. Rosy lilac, fringed and crimped.

Gen. Grant. Crimson-pink. Good habit and foliage.

Giganteum. Large rosy crimson.

Gloriosum. White. Bold flower and good foliage.

H. H. Hunnewell. Rich, dark crimson.

Lady Clermont. Rosy scarlet.

Mme. Carvalho. Clear white.

Mrs. Milner. Rich, dark red. Foliage and habit good.

Roseum elegans. Best of all Rhododendrons. Fine rose color.

Roseum grandiflorum. Dark rose.

Rhododendron ferrugineum (Alpine Rose). Hardy dwarf shrub. Handsome for rockeries. Flowers of a beautiful scarlet color with yellow dots. Shining foliage.

R. maximum (Great Laurel). Broad-leaved evergreen shrub. Flower rosy white to white, produced in late June and July. Foliage the most beautiful of any Rhododendron, being very thick, smooth and twice as large as that of any other sort.

YUCCA. Adam's Needle

Yucca filamentosa. An evergreen shrub with long-pointed leaves; producing panicles of large ivory-white flowers in midsummer.

var. variegata. A desirable form with glaucous leaves striped with white.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

It is our aim to produce everything in flowering shrubbery that is useful, hardy and worthy of cultivation in our climate. A good shrub collection will present the greatest variety of color throughout the season, both in flower and foliage. Even in winter it is attractive in appearance from the gracefulness of its stems and branches, and from the color of its bark. When right selections are made, it will serve almost as well as evergreens to shut out from view, fences or other low unsightly objects.

ABBREVIATIONS

DENOTING SIZE: L., large; M., medium; S., small; D., dwarf; VD., very dwarf.

ALTHAEA. See *Hibiscus*

AMELANCHIER. See *Deciduous Trees*

AMORPHA

Amorpha canescens (Lead Plant). S. A free-flowering shrub of dense habit; blue flowers in panicles. Blooms in June.

A. fruticosa (False Indigo). L. An interesting ornamental shrub of spreading habit, with fine, feathery foliage. Remarkable for the unusual color of its dark violet purplish flowers which appear in June. Valuable for massing.

AMYGDALUS. Almond

See *Prunus Sinensis*

ANDROMEDA

Andromeda racemosa. One of the most beautiful of our native shrubs. Foliage rich and dressy; pure white waxy blossoms, resembling lily-of-the-valley, appear in clusters.

ARALIA. Angelica Tree

Aralia pentaphylla (Five-leaved Aralia). A graceful shrub, with arching, spiny branches and bright green, shining foliage. Excellent on rocky banks and slopes.

A. spinosa. See *Deciduous Trees*.



Aralia pentaphylla

ARONIA. See *Pyrus*

AZALEAS

Native Sorts

All of our native Azaleas are hardy and highly ornamental. They always please.

Azalea arborescens (Fragrant White Azalea). M. A good grower; foliage dark green. In June and July produces flowers of a white or tinged rose-color. Very fragrant.

A. calendulacea (Flame Azalea). Flowers orange-yellow or flame-red; not fragrant. One of the showiest.

A. lutea. American variety from the Carolina mountains. Lively red and orange flowers.

A. nudiflora (Pinxter Flower). S. Commonly known as "Wood's Honeysuckle." Deep pink to reddish purple flowers in May. The most brilliant and valuable for mass planting.

A. vaseyi (Southern Azalea). M. One of the hardiest and most valuable, but rare. Flowers are rosy white, appearing in April before the leaves. Foliage turns dark crimson in the fall.

A. viscosa (White Swamp Honeysuckle). This Azalea blooms in June or July, producing delightfully sweet-scented white flowers tinted with shades of rose. Prefers damp places.

Pontica and Mollis Varieties

A. Pontica (Hardy Ghent). S. Fragrant flowers, ranging from white to deep crimson, appear in great profusion in early spring, literally covering twig and branch. Their rich coloring cannot be surpassed. Excellent for mass planting.

Named Varieties

Admiral de Ruyter. Deep blood-red.
Bouquet de Flore. Salmon-rose.
Coccinea speciosa. Clear orange-red.
Cardinal. Clear red.
Daviesi. White; extra sweet-scented.
Dominico Scassi. Soft red.
Emelie. Dark red; fine.
Eugenie. Orange-red.
Gloria Mundi. Clear orange; fine.
Ignæa Nova. Bright red.
Minerva. Soft rose.
Nancy Waterer. Clear yellow.
Occidentalis. White; sweet-scented.
Pallas. Bright red.
Prince Henry des Pays Bas. Carmine.
Roi des Feux. Bright red.
Victoria. Bright rose.
William III. Orange.



Bed of Hardy Azaleas

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

A. Pontica flore pleno (Double-flowering Ghent). These desirable flowering varieties are especially recommended for forcing.

Bartholo Lazzari. Yellow.
Byou de Gentbrugge. Soft red.
Chromatella. Creamy white.
Louis Aimee van Houtte. Soft red.
Mina van Houtte. Soft rose.
Narcissiflora. Sulphur-yellow.
Opherie. Rose.
Raphael de Smet. White soft rose.
Rosetta. Bright rose.
Van Houttei flora pleno. Red and yellow.

A. mollis. Dwarf habit and larger flowers than the Ghent. Resembles rhododendron; good foliage; flowers in all shades of red, white, yellow and orange; perfectly hardy, thriving in sunny positions anywhere.

Named Varieties

Admirable. Red.
Alphonse Lavallee. Bright red.
Aurea floribunda. Yellow; fine.
Baron Edmond de Rothschild. Red.
Bouquet d'Orange. Orange.
Comte de Gomer. Soft red.
Comte de Quincey. Yellow; extra.
Consul Ceresole. Red.
Consul Pecher. Lively red.
Elizabeth. Bright red.
Ernest Bach. Soft red; extra.
Isabella van Houtte. Nankeen yellow.
M. Koster. Soft red.
Prof. W. Koster. Bright red.
Vondel. Nankeen-rose.
Wilhelm III. Red; extra.

BACCHARIS

Baccharis halimifolia (Groundsel Tree). L. This grows in any well-drained soil in sunny positions; well adapted for dry and rocky slopes, and valuable for seashore planting; hardiest species; when in fruit resembles a shrub with abundant snow-white flowers.

BAYBERRY. See *Myrica*

BENZOIN

Benzoin odoriferum (Spice Bush). L. A strong-growing shrub, with bright green foliage; flowers yellow, appearing before the leaves; has red, oblong, spicy berries; bark is aromatic.

BERBERIS. Barberry

Berberis Thunbergi (Japanese Barberry). M. One of the most hardy and valuable species, especially remarkable for its low, dense, horizontal growth, its large brilliant fruit which remains fresh through the winter, and for its bright scarlet fall coloring; used extensively for hedges and borders of walks and drives.

B. vulgaris (Common Barberry). M. Branches are upright or arching and thorny; handsome in the spring with its golden yellow flowers and light green foliage; in fall the bright scarlet berries make it very attractive.

var. purpurea (Purple Barberry). M. Similar to *B. vulgaris*, with beautiful violet-purple foliage and fruit; very effective in groups and masses.

BUDDLEIA

Buddleia variabilis. A newly introduced and very handsome species, with showy, fragrant lilac and orange-yellow flowers.



Azalea mollis



Berberis Thunbergi. (See page 19.)

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

CALYCANTHUS. Sweet Shrub

Calycanthus floridus (Carolina Allspice). L. Fine and glossy foliage; pineapple-scented, chocolate-colored flowers all summer; leaves dark green above and pale grayish green beneath; a favorite shrub.

CARAGANA, Siberian Pea

Caragana arborescens. Very hardy tall-growing shrub, producing small yellow flowers in June; dark green wood and neat foliage.

CARYOPTERIS

Caryopteris Mastacanthus (Blue Spirea). S. A low spreading shrub, producing clusters of beautiful blue, fragrant flowers from September until frost; dies to the ground here, but, if protected with light covering, proves hardy.

CEANOTHUS. New Jersey Tea

Ceanothus Americanus (Red-root). Upright-growing shrub, producing numerous small white flowers in dense panicles in June, entirely covering the bright green foliage; thrives in dry and shady places.

CEPHALANTHUS. Button Bush

Cephalanthus occidentalis. Hardy ornamental shrub; has curious balls of white blossoms and long stems; thrives well in moist or wet ground.

CERCIS. See Deciduous Trees

CHIONANTHUS. See Deciduous Trees

CLETHRA, White Alder

Clethra alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush). M. Shrub with rich green foliage and spikes of fragrant yellowish white flowers throughout the season. A native shrub rapidly coming into favor. It thrives in shady, damp places, where not many shrubs will grow.

COLUTEA

Colutea arborescens (Bladder Senna). L. Ornamental free-flowering shrub of compact and rapid growth; dull green leaves; yellow and brownish red flowers, borne in long racemes, followed by red bladder-shaped seed-pods.

COMPTONIA

Comptonia asplenifolia (Sweet Fern). Vd. A native with fern-like, dark green, scented foliage and brownish heads of flowers. Useful for foliage masses on rocky or barren places.

CORCHORUS. See *Kerria*

CORNUS. Cornel, or Dogwood

Cornus alba (Siberian Dogwood). L. Shrub with erect stem, good clean foliage and bright blood-red branches; useful for shrubberies.

C. alternifolia (Alternate-leaved Dogwood). L. A very distinct and graceful form; branches arranged in whorls, giving tier-like effect; bunches of white flowers borne about the close of May, followed by deep blue berries.

C. circinata (Round-leaved Dogwood). Branches green, blotched with purple when young, older ones purplish; white flowers, followed by blue berries.

C. florida. See Deciduous Trees.

C. Mas, or *mascula* (Cornelian Cherry). L. Handsome shrub of dense growth, with glossy foliage; very attractive in early spring with its yellow flowers, and again in the fall with shining scarlet fruit.

var. *variegata*. Like the above, with foliage beautifully variegated with white.

C. paniculata (Gray Dogwood). One of the best native shrubs; free flowering; very handsome when in bloom and with its white fruits on red peduncles in the fall.

C. sanguinea (European, or Red Osier Dogwood). Branches deep red or purplish red; the greenish white flowers are followed by black fruit.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

Cornus sanguinea var. *elegantissima* variegata. M.

One of the finest variegated shrubs; slow-growing; leaves broadly margined with white, contrasting strongly with the deep red bark.

C. sericea (Silky Dogwood). M. This reddish stemmed sort is a late bloomer, and its corymbs of white flowers appear about the close of June. Its blue berries in October are very pretty.

C. Sibirica. See *Cornus alba*.

C. stolonifera (Spreading Cornel). M. A shrub usually with dark blood-red branches and prostrate stem. Flowers in dense cymes, followed by white berries. Very showy in winter.

var. aurea (Golden-barked Dogwood). A striking contrast when planted with the red-barked variety.

C. Spæthii. One of the finest recent acquisitions. Foliage variegated with pale yellow.

CORYLUS. Filbert

Corylus maxima, var. *purpurea* (Purple Hazel). L.

The best purple-leaved shrub. The foliage is large and holds its color throughout the summer. Tender in the North.

CYDONIA

Cydonia Japonica (Japan Quince). M. A shrub with spreading spiny branches. Glossy leaves; flowers are a deep scarlet, in clusters. The quince-shaped, fragrant, golden yellow fruit remains a long time in summer.

var. alba. Blush white. Single.

var. atrosanguinea fl. pl. Double scarlet flowers.

CRATAEGUS. See *Deciduous Trees*

DAPHNE. Mezereon

Daphne Mezereum (Common Mezereon). D. Showy red flowers in March, before the leaves appear, followed by crimson fruit; very fragrant. The earliest of the flowering shrubs.

DEUTZIA

Deutzia crenata (Single White Deutzia). Showy, white tinged pink flowers in close spikes. Vigorous growth.

var. candidissima plena (Double White Deutzia). L. Similar to the above, but with pure white flowers throughout. Choice.

var. flore pleno (Double-flowering Deutzia). Double white flowers tinged purplish rose.

var. Pride of Rochester. L. Flowers double white, back of the petals tinged with rose. One of the best.

var. Watereri. A new form of *Crenata* with large double pink flowers.

D. gracilis. Slender, often arching branches. Low, dense, globular habit; flowers pure white, in racemes.

var. aurea. Flowers like the *D. gracilis*, with golden leaves. Choice.

var. rosea. New. Flowers ashy rose, clear rose in the center.

D. Lemoinei. M. A vigorous grower and excellent for forcing; very desirable; early bloomer; panicles of pure white flowers borne on stout branches.

D. scabra. M. Flowers bell-shaped, in bunches; rough, dull green foliage. Vigorous grower.

DIERVILLA. Weigela

Diervilla arborea grandiflora. A vigorous shrub; leaves are rather large, and the flowers are long and tube-shaped; pale yellow, changing to pale rose. Blooms in July.

D. candida (White Weigela). One of the best. Handsome light green foliage and showy pure white flowers. Blooms all summer. Vigorous and fine in habit.

D. hybrida Desboisi. An abundant bloomer; flowers deep rose.

var. Eva Rathke. An erect, free-flowering Weigela; flowers brilliant crimson, a beautiful, distinct, clear shade.

var. Lavallei. One of the darkest varieties; straggling habit. Produces dark reddish purple flowers.

var. hortensis rubra. Flowers deep red when in bud and rose-color when in bloom.

var. Madame Tillier. Large, pale rose flowers.

var. Mons. Lemoinei. Flowers pale flesh-color, turning to rose, and finally very dark red. A desirable sort.

D. rosea (Rose-colored Weigela). From China. Erect, compact growth. One of the finest. Has rose-colored flowers in June.

var. amabilis. Distinct and beautiful plant of vigorous habit; foliage large; flowers pink; blooms freely in autumn.

var. floribunda. Profuse bloomer; flowers are dark red. A fine variety.

var. variegata. A dwarf form with variegated leaves. Flowers deep rose.

D. trifida. Of dwarf habit. Produces loose yellow flowers in June.

DIRCA. Leatherwood

Dirca palustris. L. A remarkable native shrub, often forming a miniature tree. The bark was formerly much used by the Indians to make bow-strings and fish-lines, and has great strength; foliage yellowish green. Yellow flowers in March.

DESMODIUM. See *Lespedeza*



Deutzia gracilis

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

ELAEAGNUS. Oleaster

Elaeagnus argentea (Silver-leaved Oleaster). L. A large shrub, sometimes forming a small tree, with long, narrow, silvery green foliage; flowers yellow, followed by yellow fruit.

E. longipes (Japanese Oleaster). M. A shrub with reddish brown branchlets; foliage dark green above, silvery beneath; yellowish white fragrant flowers; scarlet edible fruit.

E. hortensis (European Oleaster). L. A very attractive shrub on account of its distinct silvery foliage. Excellent for seashore planting. Fruit is oval, yellow, coated with silvery scales.

EUONYMUS. Strawberry Tree

Euonymus alatus (Cork-barked Euonymus). M. A dwarfish variety, compact in habit; wood very corky; foliage small; yellowish flowers, followed by red fruit; the foliage is brilliant red in autumn.

E. americanus (Strawberry Bush). M. An upright, slender-growing shrub; flowers yellowish or reddish green; fruit pink and very showy.

E. europæus (Strawberry Tree). L. Erect shrub, or sometimes small tree; vigorous, compact growth; foliage dark green, turning to crimson in the fall; flowers yellowish, followed by orange-scarlet fruit.

E. nanus. VD. Low-growing shrub, with slender, often arching branches; purplish flowers; a handsome shrub for rockeries, forming a graceful, pendulous, standard tree if grafted high on *E. europæus*; the fruit ripens in August, the earliest of all the species.

EXOCHORDA. Pearl Bush

Exochorda grandiflora. (L.) This is a Chinese shrub of robust growth, producing loose clusters of pure white flowers in May; one of the best of shrubs where the climate is not too severe.



Diervilla rosea (See page 21)

FORSYTHIA. Golden Bell

The Forsythia is indispensable as an early-blooming shrub. The flowers appear in immense quantities before the leaves, completely hiding the branches. It is one of the easiest shrubs to cultivate.

F. Fortunei. M. Upright in habit, with broad, deep green foliage, turning to a purplish tint in the autumn; flowers deep yellow and in great profusion.

F. intermedia. L. This also is an erect-growing shrub, but when full grown the branches become arching and it resembles *F. suspensa*; the blossoms are much like *F. Fortunei*; very floriferous.

F. suspensa. M. In this variety we have the weeping form with long, pendulous branches; golden yellow flowers early in April.

F. viridissima. M. Forms a more bush-like shrub than other varieties; its foliage is deep green and the flowers somewhat later than the other sorts.

GAYLUSSACIA

Huckleberry. Blueberry

Gaylussacia frondosa (Blueberry). M. Edible. A low-growing native shrub, bearing sweet, bluish berries.

GENISTA. Broom

This plant is of value in poor, thin soil where nothing else can be made to grow.

Genista scoparia (Scotch Broom). D. Anevergreen plant with rush-like leaves and large pea-shaped flowers; the foliage is not hardy in New England, killing back to the ground during winter, but makes annual robust growth, and is at home when grown in the sands by the sea.

G. tinctoria (Dyer's Broom). This plant is quite prominent in the wild sections of eastern Massachusetts. It bears golden yellow blossoms in June and attracts attention when grown in masses. It is fine for rockeries and dry hills, or for planting banks. Do not let it go wild.

HALESIA. Snowdrop Tree

The beautiful, large, white, bell-shaped flowers, borne in profusion in May, make a distinctive effect not equalled by any other shrub.

HAMAMELIS

Witch Hazel

Hamamelis Virginica. L. This is one of our best native shrubs, making strong growth much like the Hazel. Showy yellow flowers appear after the ripening of the leaves in November.

HEDYSARUM

Hedysarum multijugum. M. Introduced from Mongolia. Hardy shrub, branching well at base; flowers deep violet-red, borne in long clusters, blooming from March until frost sets in.

*Hydrangea paniculata*

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

HIBISCUS**Althaea, or Rose of Sharon**

This is one of our best known shrubs, and is a general favorite because of its free-flowering habit, and blooming late in the season when other shrubs are through flowering. It is valuable as a hedge plant.

Hibiscus Syriacus, var. alba plena (Double White Althaea). L. Large, double white flowers with scarlet throat.

var. Boule de Feu. L. A variety producing showy semi-double violet-red flowers.

var. cœrulea. L. Double blue flowers; very showy variety.

var. cœlestis. L. Large single violet flowers in great profusion.

var. Duchesse de Brabant. L. A double pink variety needed in every collection.

var. elegantissima. L. Flowers large, double white.

var. foliis variegatis. L. This is one of the most attractive of our variegated-leaved shrubs. Its dark green leaves are margined with a deep band of cream-white. Flowers double purple.

var. grandiflora superba. L. Another double white variety of merit.

var. Jeanne d'Arc. L. Very strong-growing plant, producing double white flowers.

var. Lady Stanley. L. One of the most attractive of our collection. Flowers double, blush white with dark center.

var. pulcherrima. L. Very fine double pink variety.

Hibiscus Syriacus, var. purpurea plena. L. The double purple Althaea.

var. totus albus. L. Single variety, with pure white flowers.

HIPPOPHAE Sea Buckthorn

Hippophae rhamnoides (Sea Buckthorn). L. Often forming a small tree. Thrives in the vicinity of salt water. Its lanceolate foliage is of grayish green, silvery beneath. A valuable shrub for seashore planting.

HYDRANGEA

This is one of the best known shrubs in America. It should be planted in good soil, with plenty of moisture, in order to produce the best results. In poor soil their beauty is lost. Particular attention is asked to the *Hydrangea paniculata* (not *H. paniculata grandiflora*).

Hydrangea arborescens. M. A native variety with flat corymbs of white flowers. Grows well in the shade.

H. nivea, or radiata. M. Large, heart-shaped foliage, bright and silvery beneath. These contrasting colors produce a pleasing effect. Flowers are white, in flat corymbs.

H. paniculata. L. This is a single form of the *H. paniculata grandiflora*, and in many respects a more pleasing shrub. It is highly recommended in landscape planting and should be more generally used. Blooms in September in upright panicles. Flowers creamy white, turning later to purple.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. L. This variety is well known, being found in most every garden. Its large, cone-shaped heads of white flowers, turning late to pink and red, are admired by all. The plant should be given plenty of water, and be severely pruned every spring in order to produce large flowers. We offer this variety in both bush and standard form.

H. quercifolia (Oak-leaved Hydrangea). M. A variety having large, oak-shaped leaves and cream-colored flowers. It needs to be planted in warm, sheltered locations.

H. vestita. A new hardy variety which comes in to bloom about June 1. It forms a very stout bush, composed of many upright branches 4 to 6 feet high. The pure white flowers are borne in flat, round umbels 5 to 8 inches across.

HORTENSIS VARIETIES

These have heavy, dark green foliage of large size and massive flowers. They should be grown in pots or tubs, so that they may be put in cellar or greenhouse during winter. They are very useful in the herbaceous or formal garden.

Hydrangea Otaksa. Corymbs of large deep rose flowers. It is perhaps the best for general use.

H. ramulis coccineis (Red-branched). A free-blooming variety; trusses well formed; deep rose-color; branches dark red.

H., Thomas Hogg. Flowers are large, pure white, appearing from July to September. Very good.

HYPERICUM. St. John's-wort

Hypericum aureum. S. A showy shrub, more woody than most species, of stiff, dense habit; the foliage is bluish; flowers golden yellow from August until October; prefers moist soil.

H. densiflorum. A low-growing sort with stout, erect, densely leafy stems, with minute, bright yellow flowers in August.

H. Moserianum. VD. The most attractive of all the varieties; dwarf and pendulous habit; flowers are very large, glossy, deep yellow, lasting throughout the summer; foliage is a deep shining green; fine for massing; needs protection.

ILEX. Deciduous Holly

Ilex verticillata (Winter Berry). L. A very ornamental shrub, with upright branches and light green foliage; its bright scarlet berries remain on the branches until midwinter.

ITEA

Itea Virginica. M. Of upright, somewhat slender habit; the flowers appear late in June and are fragrant, white, in solitary, erect, dense, hairy racemes, giving it a greenish white effect; the foliage changes to a rich crimson in June.

KERRIA

Corchorus (Globe Flower)

Kerria Japonica. M. A valuable shrub, bearing single, globular yellow flowers throughout the summer; the foliage is a clear green above and pale below.

Kerria Japonica. var. flore pleno. Very double deep yellow flowers, which are more vigorous and more frequent in culture than the single variety.

var. flore variegata. Dwarf habit; small green leaves, edged with white; valuable for planting the edges of shrub borders.

LESPEDEZA

Lespedeza bicolor. S. A shrub from Japan, with slender branches, becoming tall and graceful; foliage resembles clover leaf; small purple flowers in July; a good slender shrub for adding variety to a border.

L. Sieboldii; syn., **Desmodium Japonica.** A very desirable late-blooming plant; produces rosy purple flowers in September, drooping in numerous long racemes, which at the top of the plant are panicked.

LAURUS. See Benzoin

LIGUSTRUM. Privet

Ligustrum Ibot. L. One of the hardiest and most graceful of all Privets; branches spreading and curving; foliage grayish green; produces white, fragrant flowers in June, followed by black berries; excellent hedge plant.

var. Regelianum (Regel's Privet). M. A low, dense shrub, with almost horizontally spreading branches; it is absolutely hardy, graceful and sufficiently dense for hedge purposes without trimming.

L. media. Similar to vulgare, but one of the least decorative varieties. It makes a good hedge plant.

L. ovalifolium (California Privet). L. A very handsome shrub, but of somewhat stiff habit. It transplants easily and is a strong, upright grower. Valuable for shrubbery, screens or hedges.

L. vulgare (Common, or European Privet). L. Not quite so regular in growth as the ovalifolium, but hardier. Foliage grayish green; flowers in June are white, followed by shining black berries.

LONICERA. Bush Honeysuckle

Lonicera Alberty, or hispida (Siberian Honeysuckle). Branches slender and drooping; foliage narrow and of a bluish color. Blooms in July, the flowers being on slender, erect peduncles, rosy pink and exceedingly fragrant.

L. fragrantissima (Chinese Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle). M. An absolutely hardy variety of strong growth, but rather straggling habit. Produces pinkish flowers in early spring, which are very fragrant.

L. Morrowii (Japanese Bush Honeysuckle). M. A shrub with wide-spreading branches; leaves dark green above and grayish beneath; pure white flowers in May and June, followed by bright red fruits ripening in August, and lasting until late in the fall. Very decorative.

L. Ruprechtiana. L. A fine variety from Manchuria. Particularly valuable for its showy red fruit. Foliage dark red above and grayish beneath.

L. Tatarica (Tartarian Honeysuckle). L. Bears a profusion of pink flowers in June, which contrast well with the foliage.



Japanese Bush Honeysuckle (See page 24.)

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

Lonicera Tatarica, var. *alba*. L. Similar to the Tatarica, but with large, pure white flowers and crimson fruit.

var. *grandiflora*. A handsome shrub of vigorous growth, with large, bright red flowers striped with white.

LYCIUM

Box Thorn; Matrimony Vine

Lycium barbarum (Box Thorn). A hardy shrub with slender, spiny stems; fruit brilliant crimson. Good in poor soil.

L. Chinensis (Matrimony Vine). M. More vigorous than the barbarum. Foliage grayish green; flowers varying from pink to purple are set along the drooping branches. One of the best plants for covering rough places.

MYRICA. Bayberry

Myrica cerifera (Candleberry). M. A low, spreading native shrub; thrives in sandy places. It is a sub evergreen and is admired for its dark green, fragrant foliage. The flowers are inconspicuous, followed by white, waxy berries.

M. gale (Bayberry). A native shrub very effective in masses on account of its most delicate bluish green color.

PHILADELPHUS

Syringa, or Mock Orange

Philadelphus coronarius (Mock Orange). M. Shrub with upright branches; the pure white, fragrant flowers are produced in clusters in June; foliage dark green.

Philadelphus coronarius, var. *aureus* (Golden Syringa). M. A graceful variety, with bright yellow foliage, which retains its color throughout the season; very effective in shrubberies.

P. Gordonianus. M. This variety has grayish brown branches and produces flowers later than the other sorts; the flowers are large, pure white and scentless.

P. grandiflorus (Large-flowered Syringa). L. A vigorous, upright variety, with large, showy flowers in June; it grows rapidly; branches are somewhat straggling.

P. Lemoinei. M. Hybrid; this is a choice and graceful variety; produces fragrant, pure white flowers in clusters in June.

var. *Avalanche*. (D). This is a graceful shrub, with slender, arching branches, covered almost the whole length with showy white flowers.

PHOTINIA. See Deciduous Trees

POTENTILLA. Cinquefoil

Potentilla fruticosa (Shrubby Cinquefoil). M. A shrub producing numerous, bright yellow flowers, blooming throughout the summer; thrives in either dry or wet soil; excellent for rockeries.

PRUNUS. Plum and Almond

Prunus maritima (Beach Plum). S. A handsome plant because of the great profusion of its early spring bloom; the fruits when produced are also ornamental; the flowers are white, followed by bright crimson fruit; one of the best shrubs for seashore planting and bleak exposures.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

Prunus pissardi. See Deciduous Trees.

P. sinensis, var. *alba plena* (Dwarf White-flowered Almond). M. Produces very double, rose-like flowers in great profusion.

var. *rosea plena* (Double Pink Almond). M. Similar to the above; flowers double rose-colored.

P. triloba (Double-flowered Plum). M. A charming shrub with broad, abruptly pointed leaves; bears in early spring beautiful light pink double flowers; very vigorous.

PTELEA. See Deciduous Trees

PYRUS. Chokeberry

Pyrus arbutifolia (Chokeberry). L. A beautiful densely branched shrub, bearing clusters of white flowers in May, followed by extremely ornamental red berries.

P. floribunda, var. *nigra* (Black Chokeberry). M. Similar to the *arbutifolia*, but with glossy black fruit.

RHAMNUS. Buckthorn

Rhamnus cathartica (Buckthorn). M. A fine, hardy shrub from Europe, with dark green foliage, white flowers and small fruits. Excellent hedge plant.

R. carolinianus, or *frangula* (Carolina Buckthorn). L. A handsome lawn shrub with greenish flowers; red berries, changing to black in the fall.

RHODODENDRON

Rhododendron rhodora (Canadian Rhodora). An attractive shrub with rose-colored flowers appearing before the leaves in May, growing wild over New England.

RHODOTYPUS. White Kerria

Rhodotypus kerrioides. M. A bushy shrub bearing snowy white flowers in May; shiny black seeds. Thrives in all soils. From Japan.



Philadelphus coronarius (See page 25)

RHUS. Sumac

Rhus aromatica (Fragrant Sumac). M. A spreading shrub; small yellow flowers in clusters or short spikes appear before the leaves; thick and fragrant foliage. In autumn the foliage turns to a dark crimson.

R. copallina (Shining Sumac). S. Beautiful foliage of lustrous green in summer, changing to rich crimson in autumn. Produces heads of greenish yellow flowers in August. Very ornamental and used for planting in large masses.

R. cotinus (Purple Fringe, or Smoke Bush). L. A much-admired shrub for its purplish, misty-looking flowers borne in early June. In the fall the leaves change to brown, red and yellow colors.

R. glabra (Smooth Sumac). Large-growing shrub, with smooth bark. Very effective in autumn with its crimson seeds and foliage.

var. *laciniata* (Cut-leaf Sumac). An ornamental variety similar to *glabra*, but has its leaves deeply cut, giving it a fern-like appearance.

R. typhina (Stag-horn Sumac). A dense, velvety, hairy species. In fall it has brilliant foliage and scarlet heads of fruit. Thrives in poor, rocky soil.

RIBES. Currant

Ribes aurea (Golden Currant). M. Bush with glossy green foliage, which assumes bright, autumn tints. In May bears fragrant yellow flowers, followed by dark brown fruit.

R. sanguineum (Red-flowering Currant). M. Shrub of fine habit, with handsome foliage. Producing long, pendulous racemes of deep red flowers in July.

var. *flore pleno*. Double-flowering form of the *sanguineum*.

R. gordonianum (Gordon's Currant). Hybrid of *aureum* and *sanguineum*. Crimson and yellow flowers, in pendent bunches in May. Foliage bright green. Very pretty species.

ROBINIA. Acacia

Robinia hispida (Rose Acacia). M. A shrub bearing beautiful rose-colored flowers on long pedicels in May and June. Useful for planting in large masses. Will grow in any soil, and when in bloom is highly ornamental.

ROSA. Rose

See Rose Department

RUBUS. Bramble

Rubus odorata (Flowering Raspberry). M. Dense-growing form of the native raspberry. Foliage very large. Showy rosy purple blossoms in clusters. Very fragrant. Excellent for massing and valuable for planting steep banks. Prefers partially shaded places and rich soil, but will grow in damp places where few shrubs thrive.

R. sorbifolius (Strawberry-Raspberry). D. A remarkably ornamental shrub novelty from Japan. The fruit is brilliant crimson, strawberry shape and in great profusion.

*Spiraea Bumalda*. Anthony Waterer

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

SAMBUCUS. Elder

Sambucus Canadensis (Common Elder). L. A well-known native shrub with light green foliage. Flat heads of white flowers in June and July, followed by reddish purple berries in autumn. Very hardy.

S. nigra (European Elder). L. Large shrub with rough bark. Flowers in flat cymes, followed by black or dark green fruit.

var. aurea (Golden Elder). L. Vigorous spreading habit. Distinct by reason of its yellow foliage. Requires full sun, when it is one of the best of the yellow shrubs.

var. laciniata (Cut-leaved Elder). M. Drooping habit, with elegantly cut leaves.

var. variegata (Variegated-leaved Elder). Strong, healthy grower. Foliage mottled with yellow and white.

S. racemosus; syn., ***pubens*** (Red-berried Elder). M. Produces white flowers in May, followed by red fruit. Very hardy.

SPIRAEA. Meadowsweet

Spiraea arguta. M. Resembles *S. Thunbergii*, but is a larger and stronger grower. The best early-flowering White Spirea. Blooms in May. Quite hardy.

S. Billardii. L. Foliage dull green. Flowers bright pink, borne in rather narrow, dense panicles during July and August.

S. Bumalda. One of the best Spireas. From Japan. Habit dwarf, but vigorous. In July bears rosy pink flowers in great profusion.

var. Anthony Waterer. An improved form of *Bumalda*. A very free-blooming compact shrub, with bright crimson flowers in rather dense corymbs. Foliage is somewhat variegated with crimson, white and yellow, and sometimes tinted with pink.

Spiraea callosa (Fortune's Spirea). S. Handsome shrub, with the unfolding leaves of a pretty purplish color; upright branches; in June pretty pink flowers appear in panicles.

var. alba. D. One of the best dwarf white-flowering shrubs; bushy, symmetrical form.

var. superba. D. Quite dwarf; pinkish white flowers throughout the season.

S. crispifolia. VD. Shrub with upright branches; thick, dull green foliage; flowers deep pink in small, dense corymbs; excellent for edging.

S. opulifolia. Strong-growing shrub, with white flowers along the stems. Very useful for screening purposes where immediate effect is desired; very hardy.

var. aurea (Golden-leaved Ninebark). Similar to *Opulifolia*, but has bright yellow foliage.

***S. prunifolia* fl. pl.** (Bridal Wreath). Graceful shrub, with fine, double, pure white flowers along the stems in May.

S. Reevesii (Lance-leaved Spirea). Very handsome shrub, with narrow foliage and large pure white flowers; leaves dark green above and pale bluish green beneath; only half-hardy north.

S. salicifolia (Willow-leaved Spirea). Long, narrow-pointed leaves and rose-colored flowers in June and July. This is the earliest of all the Spireas.

S. sorbifolia (Ash-leaved Spirea). Leaves of this variety resemble those of the Mountain Ash; flowers appear in July and are white, in long elegant spikes.

S. Thunbergii. Of dwarf habit and graceful form; small white flowers and feathery foliage; extensively used in shrub borders, because of its fine foliage effect.

S. Van Houttei. The finest of all Spireas; round, graceful bush, with arching branches, which in June are covered with beautiful white flowers; handsome bluish green foliage; should be in every collection.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

STAPHYLEA

Staphylea Colchica (Bladdernut). L. One of the best early-flowering shrubs; pale, showy green foliage; fragrant white flowers in panicles in June; needs winter protection in New England.

STEPHANANDRA

Stephanandra flexuosa. M. One of the finest Japanese shrubs; of graceful habit and spreading, drooping branches; handsome, deeply cut foliage; in June pure white flowers appear in panicle racemes; valuable for shrubberies or rocky banks.

STYRAX

Styrax Japonica. L. Low-growing shrub or dwarf tree; slender, spreading branches, which are loaded with small, fragrant, white, bell-shaped flowers on long stems, which hang downwards, opening early in June; especially suitable for planting in cemetery lots.

SYMPHORICARPUS

Symphoricarpus racemosus (Snowberry). M. Smooth shrub, with slender branches, usually bending under their load of white, waxy berries, which appear in autumn; the flowers are rose-colored, in loose racemes in July and August.



Syringa vulgaris, var. *Madame Lemoine*

Symphoricarpus vulgaris (Indian Currant). M. Resembles *S. racemosus*. More compact growth; spreading, graceful habit. The flowers are succeeded by dark purplish red berries in clusters. Excellent for massing where a low-growing shrub is desired.

var. *variegatus*. Similar to *Vulgaris*. Leaves prettily variegated with gold and green. Not recommended.

SYRINGA. Lilac

Syringa Japonica. See Deciduous Trees.

S. Josikæa. L. Fine species of tree-like growth. Dark, shining leaves and bluish purple flowers in June. Valuable for its late bloom.

S. Pekinensis. L. Large shrub with slender, spreading branches; handsome dark green foliage; yellowish white flowers in large panicles at the ends of the branches.

S. Persica (Persian Lilac). M. Shrub with slender, arching branches; lanceolate leaves; flowers pale lilac, in rather loose, broad panicles. Very fragrant.

var. *alba*. L. Very similar to *S. Persica*, but the flowers are pure white.

S. Rothomagensis (Rouen Lilac). Resembles Persian. Flowers violet-blue, in June. One of the finest.

S. villosa. L. Bushy shrub with stout branches; bright green foliage like that of the white fringe tree; flowers appear in panicles, light purple in bud, rosy white when open, and very fragrant. Valuable for late blooming.

S. vulgaris (Common Lilac). L. The best known of all Lilacs. Strong, vigorous, upright shrub; foliage rich, dark green; large clusters of fragrant, purplish flowers in May.

var. *alba* (Common White Lilac). L. Similar to the *Vulgaris*. Flowers are white, appearing a week earlier than those of any other variety.

Named Varieties of
Syringa Vulgaris

var. *alba grandiflora*. Very large trusses of pure white, single flowers.

var. *Charles X*. Magnificent clusters of reddish purple flowers; leaves large and shining.

var. *cærulea superba*. A superb variety. Flowers light purple in bud, but when fully open a clear blue. A splendid variety.

var. *Doctor Lindley*. One of the finest of all Lilacs. Compact panicles of purplish lilac flowers.

var. *Frau Bertha Dammann*. Immense trusses of medium-sized pure white flowers. Very best single white Lilac. Profuse bloomer.

var. *Jacques Calot*. Large panicles of delicate rosy pink flowers. Very distinct variety.

var. *Louis Van Houtte*. Huge clusters of fine, bright red flowers.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

Syringa vulgaris, var. **Lemarck**. Very double, rosy lilac flowers in large panicles. Superb.

var. **Marie le Gray**. Finest white Lilac. Flowers single white, in panicles. Valuable for forcing.

var. **Madame Lemoine**. Superb double white.

var. **Michael Buchner**. Dwarf grower, with very double, pale lilac flowers.

var. **President Grevy**. Fine double variety, with large panicles of beautiful blue flowers.

var. **Prince of Wales**. Flowers in panicles. Color purplish lilac, petals slightly curling near the edge, giving the flower a striped appearance.

var. **Rubra de Marley**. Used by European florists for forcing. Flowers single, rich rosy purple. An exceedingly free bloomer.

var. **Senateur Volland**. Dwarf; brilliant double rosy red flowers. Splendid variety.

var. **Ville de Troyes**. Large panicles of single dark purple flowers.

TAMARIX. *Tamarisk*

Tamarix Africana. L. An ornamental shrub of graceful appearance. Light feathery foliage and large, loose panicles of pinkish flowers.

T. Gallica. L. Slender spreading branches. Leaves dull to bluish green. White or pinkish flowers in racemes from May until July.

var. **Indica**. M. More slender-growing than Gallica. Foliage dull green. The pink flowers are borne in long, slender racemes on the new wood.

VACCINIUM. *Huckleberry*

Vaccinium corymbosum (Blueberry). M. A native shrub having bunches of white flowers in May, followed by edible fruit in August.

VIBURNUM. *Arrowroot*

Viburnum acerifolium (Maple-leaved Viburnum). M. A slender, low-growing shrub, with flat heads of white flowers in May. Purple-crimson berries in autumn. Grows well in the shade.

V. cassinoides (White Rod). M. An upright grower, well furnished with dull green foliage. It has creamy white flowers in June, followed by black fruit in autumn.

V. dentatum (Arrow-wood). M. It has glossy green foliage, white flowers in June, crimson berries turning blue in autumn. One of our best shrubs for landscape planting.

V. dilatatum. D. A low-spreading form from Japan. In autumn it shows forth a mass of scarlet fruit which always attracts attention. Quite rare.

V. lantana (Wayfaring Tree). L. Of robust growth, having large foliage, silvery underneath. Produces clusters of white flowers in May, and red fruit turning black in autumn.

V. Lentago (Sheep-berry). L. Flowers creamy white and very fragrant. Foliage a light glossy green.

V. molle (Soft-leaved Viburnum). M. While this is a native shrub, it is quite rare. It resembles dentatum, but has broader foliage and larger fruits.

Viburnum opulus (High-bush Cranberry). L. One of the best shrubs for general planting. It has red berries resembling cranberries, which remain until early winter. Its foliage is large and healthy and seldom attacked by insects.

var. **nanum**. "D. A very dwarf variety, forming a bush about 2 feet in height. It produces no flowers, but makes a pretty dwarf plant.

var. **sterilis** (Common Snowball). L. A well-known shrub of large size, producing large, snowball-like flowers in May.

V. plicatum (Japan Snowball). M. A native of North China. It has handsome plicated leaves; globular heads of pure white flowers in June. It surpasses the common snowball in many respects.

var. **tomentosum** (Single Japan Snowball). M. Foliage resembles the Japan Snowball; flowers white, in flat racemes and in great profusion. It is perfectly hardy, vigorous and free-blooming.

V. prunifolium (Black Haw). L. A vigorous-growing shrub with stout branches and dark shining foliage. The flowers in April and June are pure white, followed by dark blue fruit.

XANTHOCERAS

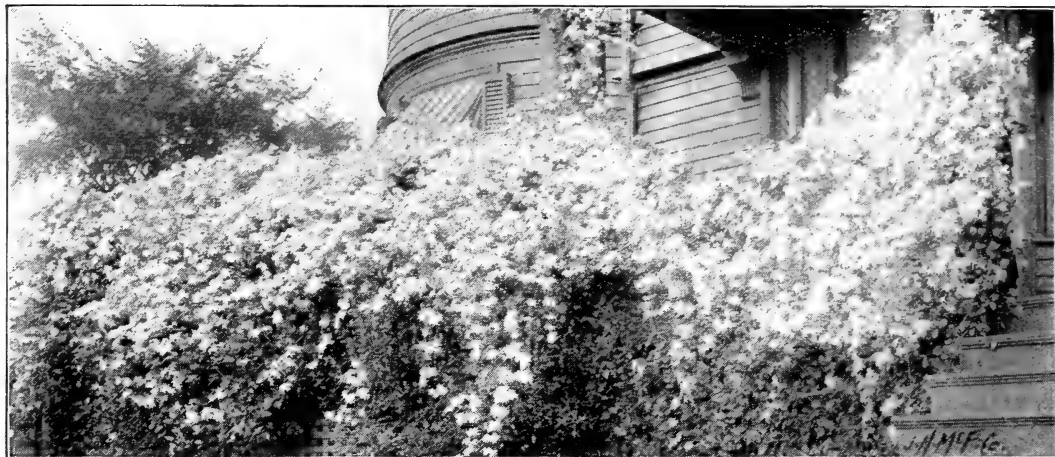
Xanthoceras sorbifolia. M. A shrub of remarkably handsome appearance. It has long pinnate leaves resembling those of Mountain Ash. Its flowers are bell-shaped, pure white, borne on upright spikes. It should be planted in a protected location.

XANTHORRHIZA

Xanthorrhiza apiifolia. D. A native shrub of low growth, bearing racemes of plum-colored flowers in April. Valuable for its foliage and dwarf habit.



Syringa vulgaris

*Clematis paniculata*

VINES AND CLIMBING SHRUBS

Vines are useful in many ways. They give quick results when planted on a new place, before trees and shrubs become established. For covering fences, rocks, walls, banks and trellises, they are peculiarly adapted.

ACTINIDIA

Actinidia arguta. A strong-growing Japanese vine, with rather large leaves; flowers white with purple center; fruit is round, edible and has fine flavor; handsome foliage.

AKEBIA

Akebia quinata. Very graceful and desirable; handsome, hardy and not attacked by insects; fine foliage, purple flowers and ornamental fruit.

AMPELOPSIS. Woodbine

Ampelopsis quinquefolia (Common Woodbine, or Virginia Creeper). A vigorous high-climbing vine of rapid growth; foliage rich crimson in autumn; valuable for wall-covering.

var. Engelmanni. Similar to the above, but has small and more dense foliage.

Ampelopsis tricolor, or **Vitis heterophylla** (Variegated Grape). Has deeply lobed leaves like the grape, blotched and striped with white, flushed pink when young; slow-growing and tender.

A. tricuspidata, or **Veitchii** (the Japan, or Boston Ivy). A hardy and very useful climber, clinging firmly and covering walls densely; the glossy foliage stands smoke and dust well and turns to a brilliant orange and scarlet in the fall; probably the favorite of all hardy vines in cities.

APIOS. Groundnut

Apios tuberosa (Wild Wistaria). Common in low grounds; grows well in wild border in any loose, rich soil; valuable for rockwork or wild spots; purplish fragrant blossoms.

ARISTOLOCHIA. Birthwort

Aristolochia Siphon (Dutchman's Pipe). A native species of climbing habit and rapid growth; magnificent, very large, green foliage; brownish pipe-shaped flowers. Desirable for screening purposes.

CELASTRUS. Bittersweet

Celastrus paniculatus. Assumes a shrub-like form, unless given an opportunity to climb; crimson fruit; from Japan.

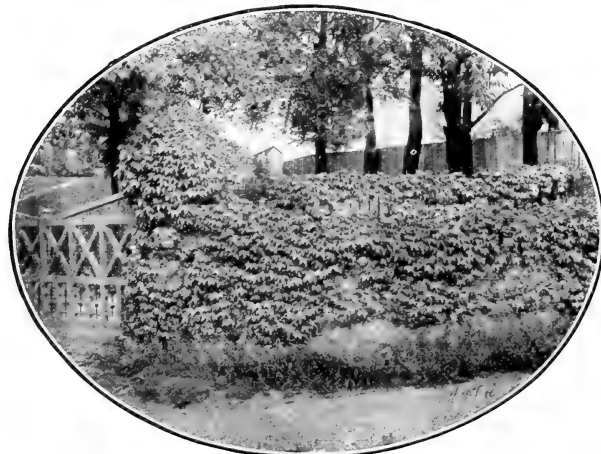
C. orbiculatus. A high-climbing shrub; fruit globular, orange-yellow with crimson seeds.

C. scandens (Roxbury Waxwork). A native climber, with glossy leaves; fruit orange and crimson, in clusters, and hanging on the vine all winter.

CLEMATIS. Virgin's Bower

Clematis apiifolia. Resembles Virginiana, but foliage is better and flowers larger.

C. coccinea (Scarlet Clematis). A pretty sort, with profuse showy bell-shaped, brilliant scarlet flowers; foliage light green.

*Ampelopsis tricuspidata*

VINES AND CLIMBING SHRUBS, continued

Clematis crispa (Crisp Leather Flower). A slender climber, with thin leaves; flowers single, purple, varying to whitish, and are long and fragrant.

C. flammula (Sweet-scented Clematis). A slender, but vigorous climber. Dark green leaves remaining fresh until midwinter. Must have sunny exposure; very beautiful. Has small white fragrant flowers from June to September.

C. paniculata. By far the most common of the fall-blooming species in American gardens. Thrives best in sunny situations. Will stand severe pruning in winter. Has fine foliage; luxuriant grower, and profuse bloomer. Flowers are medium size, pure white and fragrant. It is perfectly hardy and finely adapted for covering trellises or fences. The flowers expand toward the close of August. It is one of the most desirable and useful of vines.

C. Virginiana American White Clematis). A native of rapid growth. Produces white flowers in August, followed by feathery white seeds, which are quite decorative in winter.

HYBRID LARGE-FLOWERING CLEMATIS

Clematis, Duchess of Edinburgh. Flowers are double white and sweet-scented.

C., Gipsy Queen. Flowers rich, dark velvety purple. Late.

C. Henryi. A robust plant, free bloomer. Creamy white, large handsome flowers.

C. Jackmani. Flowers broad, velvety purple, with ribbed bar down the center. Very popular.

var. alba. Flowers nearly pure white.

C., Mad. Edouard Andre. Large crimson flowers. Persistent bloomer.

C., Madam Baron Veillard. New. Resembles *C. Jackmani*, only the flowers in color are a more unique shade of soft pink. Blooms from midsummer until frost.

C. Sieboldi, or Ramoni. Like the type, but with purple stamens somewhat petal-like and forming a dense, purple head in the center.

DOLICHOS. Kudzu Vine

Dolichos Japonicus. A most worthy ornamental vine. Rapid grower, bearing rosy purple, pea-shaped flowers in August.

LONICEREA. Honeysuckle

Lonicera Japonica, var. brachypoda (Chinese Evergreen Honeysuckle). Very fragrant yellow and cream-colored flowers; foliage dark green and evergreen-like.

L. brachypoda, var. Halleana (Hall's Evergreen Honeysuckle). Of vigorous growth; fragrant yellow and white flowers from midsummer until frost; more generally used than the other varieties.

L. flexuosa, var. aurea reticulata (Golden-variegated Honeysuckle). Leaves variegated gold and green; slower in growth than former variety.

L. Heckrottii. A constant bloomer; flowers rose-colored on the outside, yellow in the center; unusually fine and a rare variety.

L. Periclymenum, var. Belgicum (Belgian, or Dutch Monthly Honeysuckle). Blooms all summer; red and yellow very fragrant flowers; a vigorous grower, sometimes shrubby.

Lonicera sempervirens (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle). One of the best varieties; deep crimson flowers, borne profusely in bunches at intervals throughout the summer. Flowers are followed by scarlet berries.

MENISPERMUM. Moonseed

Menispermum Canadense. A twining, slender vine with small yellow flowers, followed by fruit which is black when ripe, and not unlike small grapes.

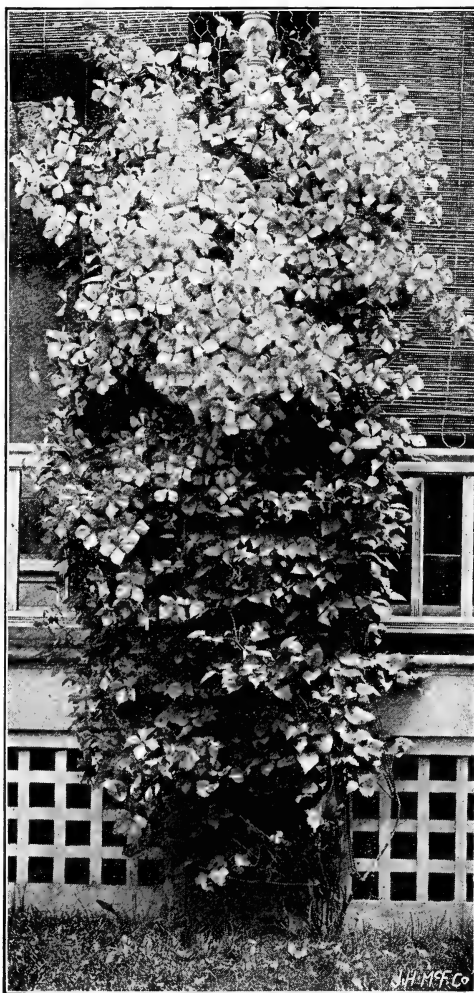
PERIPLOCA. Silk Vine

Periploca Græca (Grecian Silk Vine). A fast-growing twining vine, with glossy dark green leaves and small purple flowers. Native of southern Europe.

TECOMA

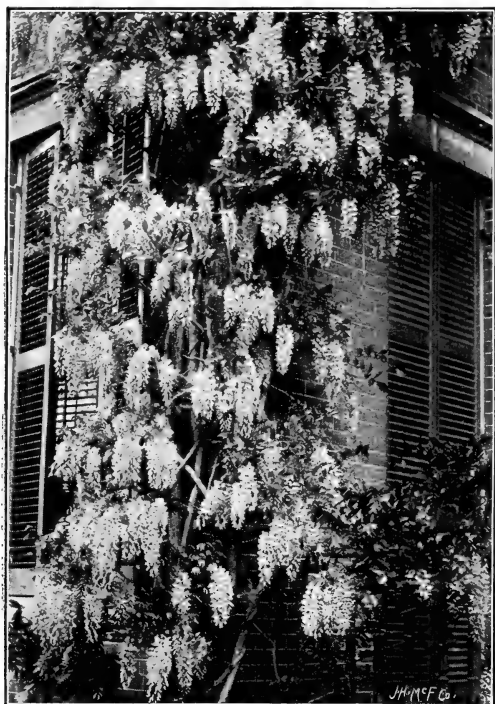
Bignonia; Trumpet Vine

Tecoma radicans (the Scarlet Trumpet Flower). A hardy, high-climbing plant with large, trumpet-shaped flowers in August; foliage handsome dark green.



Clematis Jackmani

VINES AND CLIMBING SHRUBS, continued



Wistaria Chinensis

VITIS. Grape

Vitis Coignetiae, or **Crimson Glory Vine**. New. A very strong-growing vine, covering trees and arbors with a thatch of heavy, showy foliage, which becomes brilliant scarlet in the fall. Hard to propagate.

V. heterophylla, var. *variegata*. A native of Japan, valued for its ornamental foliage, as the leaves are marked with creamy white.

V. Labrusca (Fox Grape). A strong, rapid-climbing vine, with large, thick leaves; berries are large, purplish black to reddish brown, with a musty flavor.

V. riparia (Frost Grape). A vigorous grower, with bright green foliage; flowers are sweet-scented, and the small berries are purplish black with blue bloom; they ripen late and remain until after frost.

WISTARIA

Wistaria Chinensis (Chinese Wistaria). A hardy, fast-and tall-growing climber, with pale green compound foliage and foot-long clusters of purplish pea-shaped flowers borne profusely in May; the most popular Wistaria.

var. *alba*. A white-flowered variety of the above.

W. frutescens (Shrubby Wistaria). A native Wistaria; less vigorous in habit than the *Chinensis*; flowers pale blue in clusters toward the close of May.

var. *magnifica*. Resembles *Frutescens*, but the clusters are larger and denser; lilac-colored flowers with yellow spots; fragrant.

W. multijuga. From Japan. Distinguished from *W. Chinensis* by the longer and looser racemes and smaller flowers; flowers dark purple; quite hardy.

var. *alba*. Magnificent racemes of white flowers.

HARDY ROSES

During the past few years a large number of new varieties of Roses have been introduced and sold, which have no practical value in our climate. For this reason we take great care to include in our lists only such varieties as are worthy of general cultivation.

Brief Directions for Planting, Etc.

WHEN TO PLANT.—We recommend fall planting, if position is not too exposed. Dormant plants set in the spring should be planted early.

LOCATION—Roses should be planted in an open, sunny place.

SOIL.—Roses grow well in any rich soil. A liberal amount of manure and good cultivation will improve both bloom and fragrance.

PLANTING.—Plant budded Roses three inches below the bud; press earth tightly down on the roots; water well after planting; mulch with coarse straw manure.

PRUNING.—All Roses should be more or less pruned when planted. When pruning older plants, which should be done moderately, the operation should be performed during March.

PROTECTION.—All Hybrid Roses give better results if protected in winter. The use of coarse manure, litter or evergreen boughs will accomplish the purpose. It should be removed in early spring.

BUSH ROSES

Under this head we include those varieties of our Native Wild Roses and others which are extensively used for massing and general landscape planting.

Rosa blanda. M. The slender red branches are almost thornless; foliage oval, pale green; flowers are large, bright rose-colored, single; blooms in May.

R. Carolina. L. The tall-growing Wild Rose, with single pink flowers during the summer months; its bright red fruit is very showy.

R. lucida. D. A dwarf native variety, with stems thickly covered with prickles; foliage dark green, shining above; flowers single, rosy pink, about two inches across; does well on poor soil.

Rosa lucida, var. *alba*. D. This is a valuable new sort, with pure white flowers and green stems.

R. multiflora. L. A Japanese variety of rapid growth, forming a round, drooping shrub when standing alone; its proper place, however, is mixed with other shrubbery; its single, pure white flowers are produced in great quantities, followed by an equal number of small, scarlet hips in winter.

R. nitida. D. The branches are completely covered with straight prickles and bristles; foliage bright green, glossy; flowers are highly colored bright pink.

R. repens. L. Single white flowers in June; blooms in corymbs.

R. rugosa. See Rugosa Roses.



Captain Christy

BUSH ROSES, continued

Rosa rubrifolia. L. Upright grower, with slender purplish branches, covered with glaucous bloom; foliage bluish green, tinged with red, and is very effective as a red foliage shrub; flowers scarlet in June.

R. rubiginosa. See Sweet Briar Roses.

R. setigera. See Climbing Roses.

R. spinosissima. D. A low-growing shrub, with spreading branches, densely beset with slender prickles and bristles; flowers are solitary, but very numerous along the stem; white to pink; June.

P. Wichuraiana. See Creeping Roses.

HYBRID PERPETUAL

And other Hardy Varieties suitable for Garden Planting

ABBREVIATIONS, describing classes to which the varieties belong: A., Austrian; B., Bourbon; H.Ch., Hybrid China; H.N., Hybrid Noisette; H.P., Hybrid Perpetual; H.T., Hybrid Tea; M., Moss.

Abel Carriere. H.P. Velvety crimson, with fiery center; large full flowers; fragrant; short wood, sharp red spines; shows traces of Bourbon blood. A rose of better form and finish than most of the dark sorts.

Alfred Colomb. H.P. Carmine-crimson; large, or very large, full; of fine globular form; extremely fragrant; green wood, with occasional pale green thorns; the foliage is large and handsome. A grand rose; the most useful in its class for general cultivation.

American Beauty. H.P. Large, globular; deep pink, shaded with carmine; delicious odor; has proved to be a most desirable variety for forcing.

Anne de Diesbach. H.P. In color the most lovely shade of carmine; very large, double flowers; fragrant; one of the hardiest. A very desirable garden rose.

Baron de Bonstettin. H.P. Velvety maroon, shaded with deep crimson, somewhat lighter in shade than Prince Camille, and rather smaller in size, but with a little more substance. A grand Rose.

Baroness Rothschild. H.P. Light pink, sometimes shaded with rose; large, or very large; cupped form, very symmetrical; without fragrance; wood is short-jointed, thick, light green, armed with occasional light green thorns; one of the hardiest, but does not propagate from cuttings. Beautiful free blooming, valued both as an exhibition and garden sort.

Captain Christy. H.T. Delicate flesh color, deepening in shade toward the center; medium size, sometimes large; full; the foliage when young, sometimes resembles Mahonia leaves; ill-shaped flowers are not uncommon, but it is a most lovely sort when in perfection.

Clio. H.P. Flowers large, of fine globular form, flesh-color, shaded in the center with rosy pink; growth vigorous; handsome foliage.

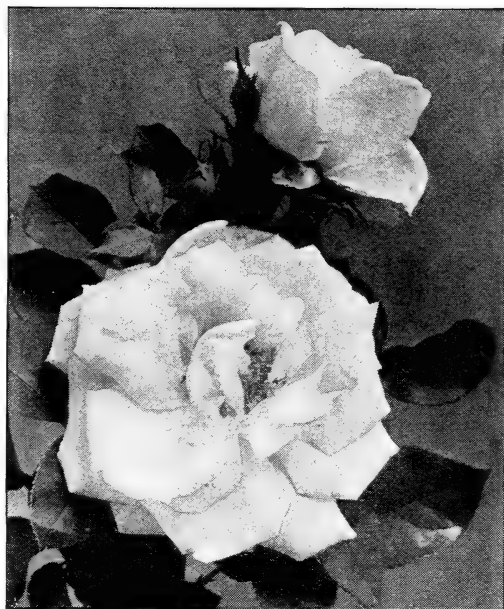
Coquette des Alpes. H.N. White, tinged with bluish; size medium to large; semi-cupped form; the wood is long-jointed. A very desirable white rose.

Countess of Oxford. H.P. Carmine-red, tinged with lilac; fades quickly; flowers very large and full; subject to mildew.

Crested Moss. M. Deep pink-colored buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest; free from mildew. A fragrant, very beautiful rose.

Duke of Albany. H.P. Vivid crimson when first opening, becoming darker as the flowers expand, and developing a beautiful shading of velvety black; very large and full; a free autumnal bloomer.

Duke of Connaught. H.P. Rosy crimson, large, full, well formed, good in bud, almost without fragrance: the buds do not always open.



Frau Karl Druschki



Gruss an Teplitz

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES, continued

- Duke of Edinburgh.** H.P. Bright crimson, large, double flowers; little fragrance; foliage large and attractive; occasionally this is very fine early in the season, but the flowers lack substance and durability of color. Not to be commended for general culture.
- Fisher Holmes.** H.P. May be briefly described as an improved General Jacqueminot; the flowers are fuller and more freely produced. A very valuable sort.
- Frau Karl Druschki.** H.P. A pure, paper-white, free-flowering, large size; a remarkably handsome plant, with bright, heavy foliage and strong, upright growth; the bloom is perfect in form, on nice long stems, and of the purest possible white. There is nothing in the line of perfectly hardy Roses that can compare with this one in form, color and general finish.
- General Jacqueminot.** H.Ch. Brilliant crimson; not full, but large and extremely effective; fragrant and of excellent hardy habit; forces well. One of the best known and most popular red roses grown.
- Gloire de Dijon.** H.T. Combined colors of rose, salmon and yellow; large, full, globular; hardiest of Teas.
- Gloire de Lyonnaise.** H.P. White, tinted yellow; large, moderately full; resembles a Tea Rose in form and fragrance.
- Gloire de Margottin.** H.P. Brilliant scarlet; large, semi-double, globular, of good shape, elongated bud; fragrant, vigorous and free-flowering. Probably the brightest rose yet raised. Keeps its color well.
- Gruss an Teplitz.** H.T. Flower is quite double, with the deepest possible shade of crimson-scarlet, approaching crimson-maroon in the older flowers. Its habit of growth makes it one of the finest Bush Roses for outdoor planting, being very free and vigorous, and at the same time keeping well bushed and shapely; blooms freely; nicely colored, with a strong tea fragrance. Superb.
- Harrison's Yellow.** A. Golden yellow, medium-sized, semi-double; generally has nine leaflets; a freer bloomer than Persian Yellow, but not so hardy.
- Hermosa.** B. Bright rose; medium or small size; double; constantly in flower; bushy habit.
- John Hopper.** H.P. Bright rose, with carmine center; large and full, semi-globular; light red thorns, stout bushy growth. A free-blooming standard sort.
- Jules Margottin.** H.P. Carmine-rose; large, full, somewhat flat; slight fragrance; five to seven leaflets; foliage light green and somewhat crimped; wood armed with dark red thorns; free-flowering and hardy.
- Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.** H.T. Delicate creamy white, deliciously fragrant. As a cut-flower it has few equals, blooming continuously from early spring till fall.
- Lady Helen Stewart.** H.P. Bright crimson-scarlet; large, full and of perfect form, produced on long, stiff stems; highly perfumed; distinct and fine. A beautiful and valuable variety.
- La France.** H.T. Flowers large, silvery peach; buds long; very free-flowering. Fragrant.
- Mabel Morrison.** H.P. Flesh-white, changing to pure white; in the autumn it is sometimes tinged with pink; semi-double, cup-shaped flowers. In all save color and substance of petals, this variety is identical with Baroness Rothschild. A very valuable white Rose.
- Madam Gabriel Luizet.** H.P. Silvery pink; fragrant; fine foliage; vigorous; exquisite in bud. This rose has no superior.
- Madam Plantier.** H.Ch. Pure white; flowers of medium size; full, flat form; foliage rather small; one of the best white roses for hedges and massing. Early in the season the flowers are produced in great profusion.
- Madam Caroline Testout.** H.T. Flowers large, very double; silvery rose; free bloomer.
- Madam Chas. Wood.** H.P. Reddish crimson; large, nearly full; one of the freest-flowering kinds, but not of first quality. Occasionally some first-rate blooms are produced.
- Magna Charta.** H.Ch. Pink, suffused with carmine; large, flowers full, globular; foliage and wood light green, numerous dark spines. A fragrant, excellent variety. Very vigorous.
- Marchioness of Dufferin.** H.P. Very large, beautiful rosy pink, suffused with yellow at base of petals, which are reflexed.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES, continued

Marchioness of Londonderry. H.P. Flowers of great size, measuring seven inches across, perfectly formed and carried on stout stems; color ivory-white; petals of great substance, shell-shaped and reflexed; free-flowering; highly perfumed; growth vigorous and foliage very handsome. One of the finest roses.

Margaret Dickson. H.P. A magnificent rose; white, with pale flesh center; petals very large, shell-shaped and of great substance; fragrant; foliage large, dark green. Very vigorous.

Marie Baumann. H.P. Brilliant carmine-crimson; large, full, of exquisite color and form; very fragrant.

Mrs. John Laing. H.P. Soft pink; large and of fine form, produced on strong stems; exceedingly fragrant; one of the most valuable varieties for forcing, and flowers continuously in the open ground. Has few superiors.

M. P. Wilder. H.P. Of vigorous growth, with healthy foliage; flowers large, semi-globular, full, well formed; cherry-carmine, much like a light-colored Marie Baumann; very fragrant. It resembles the Alfred Colomb in wood, form and foliage, but excels that variety in vigor, hardiness and freedom of bloom. It continues to bloom long after the other hybrid perpetuals are out of bloom.

Merveille de Lyon. H.P. Pure white, shaded and marked with satiny rose; flowers very large, double and of a beautiful cup shape. Same habit as Baroness Rothschild, but larger.

Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford. H.P. Color deep rosy pink, outer petals shaded with pale flesh, white at base of petals; flowers large and freely produced, flowering from early summer until late in the fall; growth vigorous.

Paul Neyron. H.P. Deep rose; very large, very full; somewhat fragrant; free-blooming; the wood is nearly smooth, the foliage tough and enduring; somewhat tender; the growth is very upright. The largest variety known and a very desirable sort for the garden.

Perle des Blanches. H.N. Constant, profuse bloomer; large, white, very double flowers. Inferior to others of the type.

Persian Yellow. A. Bright yellow; small, nearly full, well formed; small foliage, faintly scented like the sweetbrier; seven leaflets; the wood is chocolate-brown in color, armed with numerous brown thorns; it is the finest of all hardy yellow roses. It must not be closely pruned.

Prince Camille de Rohan. H.P. Very deep velvety crimson; large, moderately full; habit somewhat spreading; shy in autumn. A good rose of splendid color, but a moderate grower.

Soleil d'Or. H.P. A valuable hybrid, which is a cross between the Persian Yellow and the hybrid perpetual A. Ducher. It has strong, ample foliage, very handsome and entirely hardy. One of the most valuable roses introduced in recent years on account of its remarkably distinct blooms, varying in color from gold and orange to reddish gold, shaded with nasturtium-red.

Ulrich Brunner. H.P. Brilliant cherry-red, very effective in color; flowers of fine form and finish, carried well upon the plant; petals of great substance; plant vigorous, hardy, and resists mildew. One of the best varieties for forcing and open-air culture.

White Baroness. H.P. A sport from Baroness Rothschild. Unlike Mabel Morrison, this is quite as full a rose as the parent, and is pure white; in other respects, as vigor of growth, etc., it is identical with Baroness Rothschild.

White Moss. M. Pure white; blooms in large clusters; very mossy bud.

RUGOSA ROSES and HYBRIDS

For massing or hedge planting, the Rugosas cannot be excelled. The hybrids are attractive in the garden.

Rosa rugosa. An upright shrub, attaining 5 to 6 feet in height. Its stout stems are densely beset with prickles; foliage shining dark green, deeply plicated; not attracted by insects; flowers single, red, fragrant and produced freely from June to December; fruit bright crimson-scarlet.

var. alba. The habit and foliage is similar to the above, but the flowers are pure white, single and as attractive in the bud as when open; quite fragrant.

var. Blanc de Coubert. A hybrid variety of merit; flowers pure white, semi-double, fragrant.

var. Comte d'Eprenesnil. Choice double-flowered variety, with showy lilac-violet flowers.

var. Conradi Ferdinand Meyer. This variety has attracted much attention on the part of visitors to our nurseries the past season. It is a strong, robust grower, with stout stems thickly beset with prickles. The flower is clear silvery rose, very large and double; delightfully fragrant.

var. Mrs. Anthony Waterer. One of the best; bright crimson, semi-double and sweet-scented.

var. Mme. George Bruant. This is a very free-blooming white variety; a strong grower and blooms continuously; flowers semi-double.

var. Roseraie de l'Hay. A new hybrid Rugosa of which we cannot speak too highly; a good grower; flowers very double; color carmine-cherry-red; it is a free-bloomer and exquisitely scented. A most desirable acquisition.



Rugosa alba



Crimson Rambler Roses

SWEET BRIAR ROSES

Rosa rubiginosa and hybrids

Rosa rubiginosa. L. The well-known Sweet Briar with highly scented foliage, small, pink, fragrant flowers and quantities of bright hips. Blooms in June.

HYBRIDS

Amy Robsart. A robust grower; free-blooming; produces deep red flowers.

Flora McIvor. Flowers large, pure white, blushed with rose. Perfect for cutting.

Lady Penzance. Beautiful soft tint of copper, base of petal bright yellow. A free-blooming sort, deliciously perfumed.

Lord Penzance. Soft shade of fawn passing to yellow in the center. A good grower and abundant bloomer. Very sweet-scented.

Lucy Bertram. A splendid variety, with deep crimson flowers. Free-blooming.

Meg Merrilies. Of robust habit; large foliage; produces freely large crimson flowers, followed by numerous seed-pods. One of the best.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

We include under this head the various classes of hardy, vigorous growers, usually catalogued as climbers.

Baby Rambler (Mme. Norbert Levavasseur). It is a cross between Crimson Rambler and Glory of Polyanthus. It is as free-blooming as the latter, and of the same color as the former. In fact, it

Baby Rambler, continued

is the dwarf perpetual Crimson Rambler. It is very vigorous and quite hardy; foliage is of a beautiful, deep, glossy green, and is never attacked by diseases. It flowers in large clusters from June to November; it is always in bloom. This rose will prove invaluable for bedding purposes, and for pot culture.

Baltimore Belle. Fine white with blush center; very full and double.

Carmine Pillar. Single rose, the flower from 3½ to 4 inches across, of the brightest possible rosy carmine, and produced very abundantly.

Crimson Rambler. This wonderful rose has been thoroughly tried in all situations and has proved to be all that could be claimed for a new introduction, having far surpassed all that was hoped for it. As a climbing or running rose it has no equal. The foliage is rich, dark green; the growth rapid and diverse, but its great beauty is when the plant is covered with a profusion of the brightest crimson, partly double flowers which remain on a long time, thus prolonging the term of its magnificence.

Dawson. This most interesting and novel rose is a cross between *Rosa multiflora* and the well-known General Jacqueminot. As an open-air rose it is especially desirable, the blossoms being of a deep pink color, quite full, moderate in size and very fragrant. It is a vigorous climber and as many as sixty flowers are developed in a single panicle. The principal charm of the flower is the lively tinting of thickly clustered petals.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES, continued

Dorothy Perkins. This is a splendid new shell-pink climbing rose. It has the same strong habit of growth as the Crimson Rambler, and the flowers are borne in clusters of thirty or forty, sometimes fifty or sixty. The flowers are large for a Rose of this class, very double, and sweetly scented.

Helene. Color a pure, soft violet-rose, almost blush; double; hardy.

Pink Rambler (*Euphrosyne*). Possesses the same valuable features found in the White Rambler, from which it differs only in color of flower, which is a brilliant light carmine.

Queen of Prairie. Bright rose-color; large, compact and globular; a very profuse bloomer. One of the best. Foliage large and quite deeply serrated.

Rose "Psyche." A splendid variety. In growth and habit like the famous Crimson Rambler, and its flowers, produced in immense quantity, are white tinted with salmon-rose and pink, with bright yellow at the base of the petals. Invaluable to every rose lover.

Rose "Farquhar." A magnificent climbing rose, very vigorous and covered with a glossy, bright green foliage which does not drop, and retains its luster until injured by severe frosts. This rose was raised by Mr. Jackson Dawson of the Arnold Arboretum, and highly recommended by him, which of itself is a guarantee of its worth. It is a worthy companion of the Crimson Rambler, with beautiful clusters of double pink flowers; it is to become one of our most popular roses.

Russell's Cottage. Very double and full flowers of fine, rich, dark crimson; an excessive bloomer.

Setigera (*The Michigan, or Prairie Rose*). Large single flowers of deep rose-color. It is a climber, and when trained over a veranda makes a beautiful display.

Seven Sisters. Large flowers in clusters of seven roses each, of varied colors from white to crimson.

White Rambler (*Thalia*). Flowers are the size of a silver quarter, perfectly filled, very fragrant; color pure white, sometimes tinged with blush. Blooms in clusters.

Yellow Rambler (*Aglaia*). Flowers medium size, cup-shaped, nearly full, sweet-scented; blooms in large clusters; color very light yellow. Of the class and habit of the famous Crimson Rambler.

ROSA WICHURAIANA AND HYBRIDS

For covering banks and rocky slopes these roses will be found valuable. Their foliage is of glossy green, rarely attacked by disease or insects. Flowers in great profusion during the blooming season.

Rosa Wichuraiana (*The Memorial Rose*). Used extensively in cemeteries, for covering embankments and stonework; it creeps rapidly over the surface, forming a mat of dark green foliage; flowers are pure white, borne in clusters and fragrant.

Evergreen Gem. This variety is quite evergreen; its stems are long, branching, rich bronze-color; foliage bronze, closely matted; flowers produced singly on stems; yellow, buff in bud, opening almost white; perfectly double and quite fragrant.

Gardenia. A vigorous grower, with large green foliage; flowers are produced single, and when in bud are bright yellow, opening a cream-color, and about three inches in diameter; very fragrant.

Jersey Beauty. A strong-growing variety, with glossy and leathery foliage; flowers large, single, opening pale yellow, with clusters of bright yellow stamens; very fragrant. Most striking.

Manda's Triumph. A free grower, with good foliage, and produces large clusters of double, pure white flowers, nearly two inches in diameter; sweet-scented.

Pink Roamer. A single-flowered variety, blooming in clusters, closely arranged; flowers bright pink, with almost a white center, and fragrant.

South Orange Perfection. Flowers double, blush-pink at the tips, changing to white.

Universal Favorite. A free grower, producing long, branching shoots, with bright shiny foliage in abundance; flowers double, soft light pink and fragrant.



Magna Charta Rose



HERBACEOUS DEPARTMENT

The increasing popularity of and demand for Herbaceous Perennials has caused us to make this department a very prominent one in our business. Our plant now covers several acres, and we have recently erected a range of glass houses designed especially for propagating this class of plants. A glance at our list will show that our collection is already very large. It has been selected with great care and we are continually adding such species and varieties as prove worthy of cultivation. By consulting the following list one can, by making judicious selections, stock the garden or border with plants which will afford a profusion and succession of bloom from early spring until late in the autumn. We send out strong field-grown plants, which will bloom the first season after planting.

Acanthus. Bear's Breech

Acanthus mollis. 3 feet. July. A striking foliage plant; flower-spikes loose, pubescent.

Achillea. Milfoil, or Yarrow

Achillea Ægyptica. 12 to 18 inches. June to October. Flat heads of pale yellow flowers and silvery coarse-toothed foliage.

A. Millefolium. 1 to 3 feet. Flowers are in flat corymbs and blossom all summer. Common in pastures. Less commonly cultivated than the other varieties.

var. roseum (Rosy Milfoil). Rosy pink flowers in dense heads, on stems 18 inches high. Blooms all summer.

A. Ptarmica fl. pl. (Double-flowered Sneezewort). 18 inches. August. Small, pure white, double, daisy-like flowers. A profuse bloomer. Useful as a border plant.

Achillea Ptarmica, var. **The Pearl**. Small, double, white flowers covering the plant in July; much used for cut-flowers and in cemeteries. One of the most popular of all hardy herbaceous plants. Invaluable for borders.

A. tomentosa. Produces bright yellow flowers in July. Excellent for rockeries.

Aconitum

Monkshood, or Helmet Flower

Aconitum autumnale (Autumn Aconite). 3 to 5 feet. October. Blue, lilac, or whitish flowers in a simple spike, becoming a panicle; showy.

A. Napellus (True Monkshood). June to July. Best known and most poisonous species, and used in medicine. Stems erect, 3 to 4 feet; flowers blue, in a raceme.

var. bicolor. This variety has variegated blue and white flowers, which make it very effective, and it is much used in gardens.

ACONITUM, continued

Aconitum uncinatum (Wild Monkshood). Stems slender. 3 to 5 ft.; inclined to climb; leaves thick and deeply cut; deep purple flowers in June and July.

Acorus

Acorus calamus variegatus (Variegated Sweet Flag). Foliage beautifully striped with white. Suited to moist ground.

Actaea. Baneberry

Actaea Japonica. New. 18 in. June. A very much improved form, having long spikes of clear white flowers.

A. spicata. 2 ft. Bright scarlet berries in a long, dense spike.

Adonis. Spring Adonis

Adonis vernalis. One of the brightest and earliest of the spring-flowering perennials; very dwarf and compact, with finely cut foliage. Flowers large, clear yellow.

Æthionema

Æthionema grandiflora. 1 ft. Pretty light glaucous foliage; dwarf habit; free-flowering, producing lilac flowers in June.

Agrostemma. Mullein Pink

Agrostemma coronaria. 2 ft. June to August. Flowers crimson or rose-crimson, borne singly on the ends of the branches. A common plant of old gardens. The glowing flowers and silvery white foliage make it a conspicuous plant.

var. alba. White form of the above.

A. Flos Jovis. A hardy perennial 12 to 18 in. June and July. Rarely seen in old gardens. The leaves are in a rosette more or less clasping; flowers small, bright red or rose, in a rather dense, umbel-like cluster.

Ajuga. Bugle

Ajuga metallica crispa. Curious crinkled metallic foliage and blue flowers.

A. reptans. 6 in. A low, dense, fast-spreading creeper, excellent for covering shady slopes. Purple-spiked flowers in May.

Alstroemeria. Peruvian Lily

Alstroemeria aurantiaca. 2 to 4 ft. A very vigorous species, flowering in summer and autumn in umbels. Flowers lily-like, orange.

Althaea Rosea. Hollyhock

This grand old flower has again come into popular favor. The large assortment of colors and shades makes it one of the most attractive of all biennials. We grow some of the finest strains to be obtained, and offer strong, field-grown plants in both double and single sorts, ranging in color from pure white to almost black.

Allegheny Hollyhocks

This is a new strain of Hollyhock which is meeting with popular favor. The flowers are in many ways superior to the old forms, being large, 5 to 6 in. in diameter, with petals delicately fringed. The colors range from pink and white to deep red. It is a robust grower, throwing up spikes 6 to 7 ft. high.

Alyssum. Madwort

Alyssum saxatile (Golden Tuft). A foot high, woody at base; flowers golden yellow, numerous, in little compact clusters, fragrant and showy. Common in rockwork, making a spreading mat; blooming in early spring. Foliage velvety gray.

var. compactum. Similar to the above, except that the plant is dwarfer; flowers more freely and, if anything, is more beautiful.

var. flore pleno. A beautiful new double-flowering form of the old "Gold Dust," with bright golden yellow flowers in masses.

Amsonia

Amsonia Tabernæmontana. A tough-barked perennial herb. Flowers pale blue, in dense spikes. Grown in the hardy border, mostly with shrubbery.

Anchusa. Alkanet

Anchusa Italica. Height 3 to 5 ft. Large heads of fine blue flowers in June, similar to forget-me-nots. If not allowed to go to seed, will bloom continuously from June to September; rough leaves and stems. Commonest and perhaps the best species.

A. sempervirens (Evergreen). 2 ft. May. A rich blue in short axillary spikes, generally leafy at the base. Stem erect.



Single Hollyhock

*Aquilegia cærulea*

ANEMONE. Wind Flower

Anemone Japonica. Stately, branching stems, 2 to 3 feet high; plant soft and downy with short hairs; flowers rosy purple or carmine. A very useful species for mixed borders or for pot culture; of vigorous growth and handsome foliage.

var. alba. 2 to 3 feet. Pure, large white flowers with yellow stamens, borne in great profusion from September to November. Very desirable and effective as a pot-plant and in beds or mixed borders.

var. Prince Heinrich. New. 3 feet. Lovely deep, rich pink, double flowers, beautifully shaped and distinct from all others.

var. Queen Charlotte. 2 to 3 feet. September until frost. A vigorous grower, with large, semi-double rose-colored flowers.

var. Whirlwind. Curious white, semi-double flowers, with a whorl of green bracts around the base of the petals. One of the finest fall-flowering perennials.

A. Pennsylvanica (Pennsylvanian Wind Flower). 15 inches. June and July. White cup-shaped flowers an inch across. One of the best of our native Anemones, and adapted to shady positions.

A. pulsatilla (the Pasque Flower). 6 inches. April and May. Well adapted for border or rockwork; flowers blue to reddish purple.

A. sylvestris (Snowdrop Anemone). 15 inches. Large, cup-shaped white flowers in spring; foliage deeply cut at top; hairy beneath. Good in border or partial shade.

Anthemis. Chamomile

Anthemis Kelwayi. A good border plant. Flowers golden yellow.

A. tinctoria (Golden Marguerite). July to November. Of bushy habit, 2 to 3 feet, with angular stem and daisy-like golden yellow flowers, one-half inch across. Valuable.

Anthericum. St. Bruno's Lily

Anthericum liliastrum major. 2 feet. Bears large, pure white, lily-like flowers in July. Valuable as a border plant.

Apios. Groundnut

Apios tuberosa. 4 to 8 feet. July and August. Vigorous habit; a native climber, common in low grounds; grows well in the wild border in any loose, rich soil; flowers fragrant, chocolate-brown.

Aquilegia. Columbine

Aquilegia cærulea. The true blue Rocky Mountain Columbine. 1 to 1½ feet. April to July. Flowers two inches across, whitish but variously tinted with light blue and yellow; sepals often blue; handsome, much-divided foliage.

A. Californica hybrida. 2 to 3 feet. May to September. Flowers large, with scarlet sepals and yellow petals; spurs spreading, long and slender; foliage broad and ornamental.

A. Canadensis (Common Columbine of America). June and July. Our well-known native species, with scarlet sepals and bright yellow petals; easily cultivated.

A. chrysantha. Height 3 to 4 feet. May to August. Numerous fragrant and showy golden yellow flowers, with long, slender spurs.

A. Haylodgensis. 2 feet. A hybrid of cærulea, with large, white corolla.

A. Sibirica. 1½- to 2-foot stems, many-flowered; flowers bright lilac; sepals very blunt, spreading or slightly reflexing when fully expanding; limb of petals sometimes white, one-half inch long.

A. Skinneri. 3 feet. July to September. Crimson sepals lined with light green; light green petals and long, straight crimson spurs.

A. vulgaris. 3 to 4 feet. April to June. Flowers in all shades of blue, white red and purple; strong, vigorous habit of growth; an effective border plant.

var. alba. Large, pure white flowers; of great value for cutting. Most showy.

var. flore pleno. 2 feet. Flowers much doubled, ranging from white to deep blue.

var. alba flore pleno. Double-flowering variety of vulgaris alba.

Arabis. Rock Cress

Arabis albida. 6 to 9 inches. Desirable early spring flowering plant, especially adapted for rockwork and edgings and for covering steep banks; fragrant white flowers in May.

A. alpina. Flowers smaller than in the former variety; blooms very early and is one of the best rock plants.

var. flore pleno. Double-flowering form of the above.

Armeria. Sea Pink

Armeria formosa. 12 to 18 inches. Autumn. Deep rose or crimson, in large roundish head on erect stalk; leaves narrow and grass-like.

A. Lauchiana. Bright rose-colored flowers.

A. maritima (Thrift, or Cushion Pink). 9 inches. June and July. Valuable for edging; flowers fine purple; foliage grass-like.

var. alba. Tufts of deep green foliage, white flowers.

Artemesia. Wormwood

Artemesia abrotanum (Southernwood). 3 to 4 feet. Foliage deep green, fragrant and finely cut.

A. Dracunculus (Tarragon). 3 feet. Dark green pointed foliage; valuable for flavoring.

A. pontica (Roman Wormwood). Shrubby, erect; 1 to 4 feet; handsome silvery foliage.

A. Stellariana (Old Woman). Herb. 2 feet. Attractive for its whiteness; useful for borders; finely cut silvery foliage.

Asclepias. Milkweed

Asclepias incarnata. 3 to 4 feet. Leafy and branching; showy heads of red or purplish red flowers in July.

A. tuberosa (Butterfly Weed). 2 feet. July to September. A handsome plant, with compact umbels of brilliant orange-colored flowers; dry banks and fields; widespread and not infrequent.

Asperula. Woodruff

Asperula odorata (Sweet Woodruff). 6 to 8 ins. Habit erect or ascending; leaves usually in a whorl of eight, finely toothed, or roughest at margin. Increases rapidly and is used for carpeting shady places and for edgings. Heads of snowy white flowers in May. A fine-scented herb; if dried, used for perfume.

Asphodeline

Asphodeline luteus. 3 ft. June and July. Flowers fragrant, yellow; foliage grass-like; excellent for cutting.

**Hardy Asters
Michaelmas Daisies**

Every garden should have at least a few varieties of these excellent plants. They come into bloom very late in the season, when there is a scarcity of other flowers. They are effective when planted either in masses or as single specimens.

Aster acris. 2 ft. Blue; large head; early.

A. alpinus. 9 in. Showy purple flowers, each on good stem for cutting.

var. albus. 6 in. Spring-flowering; white flowers.

var. altaicus. 6 in. Large bluish purple flowers.

var. rubrus. 6 in. Bright, rosy red flowers.

var. speciosus. 6 in. Large, rich violet flowers.

A. amellus, *var. bessarabicus*. 18 in. August. Rich purplish blue flowers, with orange center.

Aster, Combe Fishacre. 2 ft. Pale lavender; large flower; profuse bloomer; early.

A. Dumosus. 2½ ft. August. Pale lilac flowers.

A. ericoides (Heath-like Aster). 18 in. October. White flowers with yellow center, small but elegant.

A. Esma. 18 in. White; large flower; dense head; late.

A. longifolia formosissima. 3 ft. October. A superb Aster. Dwarf-growing variety, with bright, rose-colored flowers.

A. Grace. 3 ft. Bluish lavender; large flower; late.

A. Isabel. 3 ft. Pale blue; flower medium; late.

A. John Wood. 3 ft. White, shaded pink; flower medium; early.

A. Lady Trevellyn. 3 to 4 ft. Immense heads of white flowers with yellow centers. Most conspicuous and ornamental.

A. Lævis. 3 to 4 ft. Blue; flowers large; early.

var. florabunda. 3 ft. Light blue; flowers large; late.

A. Madonna. 3 ft. Pure white; large flowers; late.

var. perennial. 2 ft. Light blue flowers; medium early.

A. multiflorus. 18 in. Multitudes of small white flowers; late.

H. Novæ-Angliæ (New England Aster). 4 ft. Our grandest American species, with thousands of big violet purple flowers; late.

var. roseus. 3 to 4 ft. A charming variety of the above, with all shades of rose and crimson. Most beautiful of all hardy asters.

A. Novi-Belgii. 3 ft. Pale blue; flower medium; late.

A. Novelty. 3 ft. Deep pink; flower medium; late; very fine.

A. pulcherrima. 2 ft. Violet-blue; large flower; profuse bloomer; late.

A. puniceus. 4 to 5 ft. Very light blue; flower medium; late.

A. Top Sawyer. 2 ft. Pink, fading to white; flower large; late.

A. T. S. Ware. 3 to 4 ft. Delicate pink; very dense; late.



Hardy Asters

Astilbe, or Spiraea

Astilbe Chinensis. 18 in. July and August. Finely cut foliage; pink flowers.

A. Davidii. Spikes 4 to 5 ft. high, like a gigantic *Spiraea Japonica*, but of lovely rose-pink color.

A. Japonica. 2 ft. June and July. Plumy spikes of pure white flowers and pretty dark green foliage. Valuable for garden or forcing.

var. compacta multiflora. Immense plumes of pure white flowers.

Aubrietia

Aubrietia deltoidea. 4 in. Spring. Flowers showy purple; foliage silvery.

Baptisia. False Indigo

Baptisia australis. 2 ft. July. A handsome plant, with deep blue lupin-like flowers in long racemes. Easily cultivated and adapted to any garden soil.

B. tinctoria (Wild Indigo). 2 ft. July. Bushy branched; deep green deeply cut foliage. Showy spikes of dark blue flowers.

Bellis. English Daisy

Bellis perennis (True, or English Daisy). April to June. A hardy herbaceous perennial, 3 to 6 in. high, with double flowers, red, white or pink. Suitable for edging.

BETONICA. See *Stachys*

Bocconia. Plume Poppy

Bocconia cordata. 5 to 8 ft. July and August. An attractive plant with large heart-shaped foliage; spikes of purplish white flowers. A noble perennial.

Boltonia. False Chamomile

Boltonia asteroides. October. Stems 2 to 8 ft., simple below and branching at the top. Numerous aster-like white flowers. One of the best late-flowering perennials.

B. latisquama. 5 ft. July to October. A handsome plant with large showy heads of lilac-purple flowers.

Bupthalmum. Ox-eye

Bupthalmum salicifolium. 1½ ft. June and July. A showy garden plant of compact habit and large clear yellow flowers in profusion.

Calimeris

Calimeris incisa. 1 to 2 ft. Of easy culture in any good soil, making a display throughout July and August. Flowers large, purple-rayed or almost white and yellow centered.

Callirhoe. Poppy Mallow

Callirhoe involucrata. 9 to 12 in. A trailing plant of vigorous growth, with rich violet-crimson flowers in late summer.

Campanula. Bellflower

Campanula alliarifolia. 1½ to 2 ft. Stem erect, woolly, branched only at the top. Flowers white, nodding on short stalks, borne singly in the axils of the floral leaves.

C. carpatia (Carpathian Harebell). 9 to 18 in. June to September. Flowers large, often 1½ inches wide, deep blue. A neat, compact, low-growing species.

var. alba. White-flowered variety of the above.

C. glomerata. Height 1 to 2 feet. May to September. Flowers bluish purple, in dense heads or glomes.

C. latifolia. 2 feet. June and July. Large leaves; flowers in loose spikes or racemes, about 8 inches long, erect, very large, 2½ inches long; purple or dark blue; hairy.

C. macrantha. Erect, pyramidal bush, 3 to 4 feet high, with large purplish blue flowers; thrives in any soil; useful as a border plant.

C. media (Canterbury Bell). Biennial, 1 to 4 feet high; flowers blue, white and rose; corolla very large and bell-shaped; bright and attractive.

C. persicifolia. 3 feet. June and July. Broad, single, purple, bell-shaped flowers arranged along a tall flower-spike. A good border plant.

var. alba grandiflora. A pure white form of the above. Good for massing in shady shrubbery borders.

var. flore pleno. Double, purple, bell-shaped flowers.

var. Mœrheimi. 2 feet. A handsome new form; free, sturdy habit; large, open, pure white, semi-double flowers, borne on a stiff, erect flower-stalk.

C. pyramidalis (The Chimney Bellflower). 2 feet. August and September. Forms a pyramid composed of numerous stems 4 to 5 feet in height, crowded with large, handsome blue salver-like flowers.

C. pulcherrima. 2 feet. July. A variety with numerous small, blue bells; valuable for cutting.

C. rotundifolia (Blue Bells of Scotland). 1 foot. June to August. This is the true harebell or bluebell of literature; in the wild it is more slender and taller than in the garden; clear blue flowers.

C. Van Houttei. 2 feet. Erect stems, bearing immense blue flowers.

Cassia. Wild Senna

Cassia Marylandica (American Senna). 3 to 4 feet. June to September. A splendid herbaceous plant, producing flowers in axillary racemes near the tops of the stems, and often appearing as if panicked; bright yellow; wide open.

Catananche

Catananche cœrulea. 2 feet. July and August. Heads of pretty deep blue flowers on long stems.

var. bicolor. A fine, free-blooming perennial; flowers white, with slight suffusion of purple in the center; useful for cutting.

Cedronella. Balm of Gilead

Cedronella cana. 2 to 3 feet. July. Spikes of showy purple or crimson flowers and aromatic foliage.

Centaurea. Century

Centaurea calcephala. 4 feet. June to September. Useful as a border plant; large black-purple, globular flowers on long stems, borne in profusion and in succession.

C. dealbata. 2 feet. Rosy purple flowers.

C. macrocephala. 3 feet. September. Flowers rich golden yellow; useful for cutting.

C. montana (Perennial Corn-Flower). July and August. Stems low and unbranched; 20 in. high; flowers bluish purple. Valuable for cutting.

var. alba. White form of the above.

var. rosea. Flowers rose-colored.

Centranthus. Valerian

Centranthus albus. 3 ft. Heads of white flowers.

C. coccinea. Deeper in color than ruber, being more of a scarlet.

C. ruber. 2 ft. An old-fashioned garden variety, with red flowers.

Cephalaria

Cephalaria Tatarica. 6 ft. July and August. Flat heads of showy cream-white flowers. Suited for rear border where effects are desired. Grows readily.

Cerastium

Mouse Ear; Chickweed

Cerastium Boissierii. 6 in. June. Low-growing; leaves silvery; large pure white flowers.

Chelone. Turtle-Head

Chelone glabra. 2 ft. Spikes of creamy white flowers in autumn. Does best in wet soil.

C. Lyoni. 2 ft. September. Produces rosy purple flowers in profusion. Foliage dark glossy green.

Chrysanthemum

Chrysanthemum latifolium. 3 ft. August to September. Grand, bold flowers 2 to 3 in. across, pure white with yellow center. One of the best.

C. leucanthemum hybridum (Shasta Daisy). 2½ ft. One of the handsomest and hardiest. Remarkable for its gracefulness and the purity of its flowers. Flowers extremely large.

C. maximum. 2½ ft. July to October. Large pure white flowers. For cutting it is of the highest value. Perfectly hardy.

var. King Edward. New. 3 ft. July to October. One of the largest and finest varieties. Produces gigantic Marguerite-like flowers of pure white, nearly 6 in. in diameter.

C. uliginosum. See Pyrethrum.

Hardy**Pompon Chrysanthemums**

The hardy pompons are rapidly coming into general favor as bedding plants. The flowers are very double and are borne in great profusion. September.

Aberdeen. Bright maroon; semi-double; large flower.

Agrippina. Double pink; large flower; very fine.

Bill Records. Bright yellow, red center; very tall.

Bridesmaid. A delicate blush; good double flower.

Daybreak. Pink, tinged with yellow.

Flora. Pure white; very hardy.

Globe d'Or. Dwarf habit; clear yellow; large flower.

Gold Finch. Golden yellow, shaded crimson.

Golden Pheasant. Orange-yellow.

Grace Darling. Lilac, shaded with pink center.

King Henry. Double sulphur-white; large.

Prince of Wales. Striking snowy white; excellent form.

Rhoda. Light pink; double; very floriferous.

Ruby Queen. Handsome, dark ruby-red; desirable.

Sunset. Rich bronzy red; semi-double; large.

Surprise. Clear lilac shade; quite distinct.

White Queen. Pure white; large flower.

Cimicifuga

Cimicifuga racemosa (Snakeroot). 4 feet. July to September. A bold, stately-growing plant, with fine, long, elegantly twisted racemes of feathery white flowers.

Clematis

Clematis Davidiana. 3 feet. August and September. Whorls of hyacinth-like, sweetly scented, pale blue flowers; leaves larger than any other variety.

C. integrifolia Durandi. 6 feet. June to August. Very free-flowering variety of great merit, with masses of deep blue flowers of peculiar cross-like form.

C. recta. 3 to 4 feet. June. Large panicles of small, fragrant, white flowers on long stalks.

var. flore pleno. 3 feet. Erect umbels of pretty double white flowers; fine for cutting; very rare.

Convallaria. Lily-of-the-Valley

Convallaria majalis. 9 inches. Spring. This is familiar to everyone; large luxuriant foliage; flowers small, bell-shaped, in pretty racemes; very fragrant.

Coreopsis. Tick Seed

Coreopsis delphinifolia. 2 feet. June to September. Deeply cut foliage; yellow flowers, with dark brown disk.

C. grandiflora. 3 feet. Early summer until frost. Large yellow flowers on long stems; fine for cutting.

C. lanceolata. 2 feet. June. Dense glossy foliage; tall slender stems, bearing brilliant golden yellow blossoms in great profusion throughout the season.

C. rosea. July and August. Beautiful rosy pink flowers.

C. verticillata. 1½ feet. June to September. A pretty variety, with dark green foliage and small lemon-yellow flowers.

Coronilla

Coronilla varia. 1 foot. June to October. Showy pink and white pea-shaped flowers; fine for covering rough banks and grounds.

Corydalis

Corydalis nobilis. 1 foot. May. A beautiful spring plant; rich golden yellow flowers.

Delphinium. Larkspur

- Delphinium, Augustus Sala** Deep royal blue, striped with rosy mauve, distinct black center.
- D., Beauty of Feltham.** Delicate peach, edged with porcelain-blue, passing to light azure-blue with white center, petals striped with peach and blue.
- D., Bella Donna.** Most beautiful sky-blue; dwarf habit. Blooms all summer.
- D. Cashmerianum.** 18 in. July. Dwarf habit; blue flowers in large open heads.
- D. Chinense.** 1 ft. June to August. Small, deep sky-blue flowers. Elegant and distinct dwarf species.
- var alba.** White form of the above.
- D., Dragonfly.** New. Semi-double, violet-purple, edged with deep royal blue, center white, barred with violet.
- D. elatum.** 5 to 6 ft. Dark blue flowers in long spikes.
- D. Faustina.** Fine cobalt marbled with rosy apricot and tipped olive-green. Novel.
- D. formosum.** 4 ft. A splendid old hardy plant, with rich blue flowers, tinged with purple; white eye.
- var. caelestinum.** 3 ft. June and July. Double pale sky-blue, center violet and dark blue.
- D., Conqueror.** Center lilac and gentian-blue, outer petals gentian-blue.
- D. Humboldtii.** Double blue flowers.
- D., J. C. Jenkins.** Large semi-double, rich apricot, edged with royal blue; white eye.



Delphinium formosum caelestinum

Delphinium Jupiter. Fine bold spikes, regularly filled from base to tip with large perfect flowers of bright Cambridge-blue, with a metallic rose center.

- D. Kuni.** Double dark blue and violet flowers.
- D., Manville Fenn.** Rich sapphire, central petals marbled with rose; large well-formed double flowers; long stout stems.
- D., Mixed Hybrids.** 3 to 4 ft. Containing all shades of blue.
- D., Mrs. Ethel Pipe.** Deep Cambridge-blue, with rose-mauve blotches on each petal.
- D., James Helme.** Soft, silvery blue.
- D., Neptune.** A rich uniform violet-blue, a very pretty shade; immense flowers, perhaps the largest in the group, and a bold massive spike.
- D., Rembrandt.** Double, center lilac, outer petals dark blue.
- D., Shelley.** Clear bright blue, center striped with metallic rose; large semi-double flowers.
- D., Wilkie Collins.** Oxford-blue, center petals dark rosy violet; good strong grower.

Dianthus. Pink

- Dianthus barbatus** (Sweet William). 20 in. June and July. One of the oldest garden flowers; one which perpetuates itself by self-sowing. Colors brilliant and effective.
- D. deltoides.** 6 in. May and June. One of the prettiest border Pinks; creeping habit; dark red and crimson-eyed flowers.
- D. Heddewigi.** Single and double flowers of various colors; flowers scarcely odorous. Extensively grown from seed.
- D. latifolius.** 9 in. Close clusters or even heads of bright red flowers. Blooms in summer and autumn.
- D. plumarius** (Scotch, or Garden Pink). 9 in. June. Pink, purplish and white fragrant flowers on long spikes. Handsome, glaucous green foliage.
- var. semperflorens.** One of the most beautiful Pinks. Flowers dark pink, fragrant. Blooms all the season.

Hybrid Garden Pinks

- Essex Witch.** A free-blooming pink variety.
- Homor.** Rich crimson, clover-scented; finely fringed.
- Her Majesty.** Very large, double, pure white fragrant flowers, freely produced on long stems all summer.
- Napoleon III.** 10 in. Has very bright crimson flowers, and forms a pleasing contrast when planted with a pure white variety.
- var. flore pleno.** 10 in. Double; brilliant crimson; excellent.
- New Mound.** Blush-pink; finely fringed. Very fragrant and constant.
- Mrs. Sinkins.** Large white flowers; intense spicy fragrance. Finest white hardy Pink grown.

Dicentra, or Dielytra

- Dicentra eximia.** 18 in. All summer. Rose-colored flowers; foliage fern-like. Flowers all summer.
- D. spectabilis** (Bleeding Heart). 3 ft. May. Large, showy rosy red flowers; corolla heart-shaped; inner petals white, protruding; quite hardy.

Dictamnus. Gas Plant

Dictamnus fraxinella. 3 ft. May and June. Of sturdy, bold, upright growth. An old garden favorite. Has strong smell of lemon, and will sometimes give a flash of light on a summer evening when a lighted match is held near the flowers. Curious red flowers. Fine border plant.

var. alba. 2 to 3 ft. June and July. Similar to the above, but has very fragrant white flowers.

Digitalis. Foxglove

Digitalis ambigua, or grandiflora. 2 ft. June and July. A hardy perennial Foxglove, with yellowish flowers, marked with brown.

D. gloxiniaeflora. 3 ft. June and July. A popular variety, ranging in color from pure white to deep pink. Robust habit.

var. alba. 2 feet. June and July. The white-flowered Foxglove.

D. purpurea (Common Foxglove). 2 to 3 feet. Summer. Flowers in dense terminal racemes; purple, marked inside with dark purple spots, which are edged with white; color of flowers varying to white.

D. rosea. 2 feet. June and July. Beautiful rose-colored flowers.

Doronicum. Leopard's Bane

Doronicum plantagineum excelsum. 5 feet. An elegant plant, with large, bright orange-yellow flowers, 4 to 6 inches in the spring and continues until fall.

Dracocephalum. Dragon's Head

Dracocephalum altaianse. 9 inches. July. Long spikes of handsome blue flowers nearly 2 inches long.

Echinacea. Cone Flower

Echinacea purpurea. 4 feet. August and September. Large reddish purple flowers, with drooping rays; showy, vigorous plant.

Echinops. Globe Thistle

Echinops pumilum. 3 feet. August. Dark blue heads, somewhat smaller than Ritro.

E. Ritro. 4 feet. August. Handsome thistle-like foliage; large, globular heads of blue flowers.

Epilobium. Great Willow Herb

Epilobium angustifolium. 4 feet. June to August. A very handsome species; spreads rapidly; valuable for shrubberies; showy spikes of clear red flowers.

Epimedium. Barren Wort

Epimedium macranthum. 12 inches. May. Short racemes of lilac-purple flowers; deeply cut foliage.

var. album. White form of the above.

E. Muschianum. 12 inches. May. Simple, close, short racemes of dull white flowers.

Erianthus. Ravenna Grass

Erianthus Ravennæ. 6 feet. A stately, hardy grass, very ornamental; the foliage forms graceful clumps, from which arise handsome purplish plumes; sunny situations preferable.

**Digitalis purpurea****Erigeron. Fleabane**

Erigeron Coulteri. 15 inches. July. White flowers, with golden centers.

E. speciosus. 2 feet. August. Large, handsome blue flowers, violet-tinted and yellow centers; desirable for cutting.

Eryngium. Sea Holly

Eryngium alpinum. 3 feet. July. Bright blue flowers and stems; flowers in oblong heads; leaves leathery and spiny.

E. Amethystinum. 3 feet. July to September. The handsome flowers, foliage and stems are deep amethyst blue; a useful plant for decoration, the spikes being cut when colored and used in a dry state for decoration.

E. yuccaefolium. 3 ft. August. Foliage resembles yucca. Flowers steel-blue.

Eulalia

Eulalia Japonica. 4 ft. A vigorous grower, with large plumes. Very popular ornamental grass.

var. gracillima. 4 to 5 ft. Very hardy. Leaves narrow, dark green, with silvery white midrib. Very ornamental.

var. variegata. 4 ft. Handsomely variegated leaves.

var. zebrina (Zebra-striped Eulalia). One of the most beautiful of ornamental grasses; foliage marked crosswise with bands of white and green.

*Gaillardia aristata***Eupatorium. Thoroughwort**

Eupatorium ageratoides (White Thoroughwort). 3 ft. June and July. A superb native plant with large heads of handsome pure white flowers.

E. purpureum. 6 to 7 ft. Autumn. A gigantic perennial. Branching heads of purple flowers 18 inches across.

Euphorbia. Spurge

Euphorbia corollata. 18 in. July and August. Broad umbels of pure white flowers with green eye.

Funkia. Plantain Lily

Funkia lancifolia. 2 ft. August. Spikes of pale lilac flowers; deep green lanceolate foliage.

var. marginata. A fine foliage plant with conspicuous handsome leaves, variegated with white. One of the best for edging.

F. ovata. 2 ft. June. Large, handsome, glossy green foliage; large spikes of trumpet-shaped lilac-colored flowers.

F. subcordata, *var. grandiflora*. Large, broad pale green foliage; spikes of snow-white, fragrant flowers.

F. variegata. A fine variety, with variegated foliage and blue flowers.

Gaillardia. Blanket-flower

Gaillardia aristata. 2 ft. June to November. Dense tufts of drooping leaves; blossoms 2 to 3 inches across, dark red and brown center, with orange, crimson and red petals, shaped into rings of color.

G. grandiflorum. 2 ft. Large, gorgeous flowers of crimson and gold, blooming throughout the season.

Galium. Bed Straw

Galium boreale. 3 ft. June to August. A native plant with small white flowers; stems erect and slightly branched; lanceolate leaves.

Galega. Goat's Rue

Galega compacta. Produces innumerable sprays of small pea-shaped flowers of fine lilac shade, which are greatly prized for cutting. An excellent border plant.

G. officinalis alba. Form and habit same as the above, but flowers are white.

var. rubra. Rose-colored flowers.

Galtonia. Hyacinthus Candicans

Galtonia candicans. 4 ft. August. A bulbous plant with large spikes of white, fragrant flowers. Must have sunny position, light, rich, well-drained soil.

Geranium. Crane's Bill

Geranium sanguineum. 18 in. Of compact habit, with bright blood-red flowers. Spreading.

var. album. 18 in. A pure white-flowered form of the above. A fine novelty and a grand rock-garden or border plant. Free grower.

Geum. Avens

Geum atrosanguineum. A dwarf plant with conspicuous, dark red flowers. Suitable for rock or border planting.

Gillenia. Bowman's Root

Gillenia trifoliata. 3 ft. July. A graceful spirea-like plant with slender, dark red stems, clothed with pretty star-shaped rose and white flowers.

Gynerium. Pampas Grass

Gynerium argenteum. Autumn. Flowers in large, dense, terminal, silky panicle; leaves glaucous green, with rough edges, crowded at the base.

Gypsophila. Chalk Plant

Gypsophila acutifolia. 4 ft. July. Similar to *G. paniculata*, but greener; leaves narrower. Small white flowers in large panicles.

G. paniculata (Baby's Breath). 2 to 3 ft. July. A very popular plant, especially for bouquets. Stems stiff and wiry, therefore excellent for cutting. A graceful border plant. Flowers small, white, in large, loose panicles.

G. Stevenii. 2 ft. June and July. A lovely plant similar to *paniculata*, but dwarfer, earlier and individual flowers larger. Valuable for cutting.

Helenium. Sneezewort.

Helenium autumnale. 5 to 6 ft. August and September. A showy and elegant species, with golden yellow flowers; leaves smooth, lanceolate. Stems branching at the top.

H. Bolanderi. 3 ft. August. A fine autumn-blooming plant; flowers yellow, with dark brown center.

H. grandicephalum striatum. 4 ft. September. Flowers on branching heads, deep orange striped and blotched with crimson.

H. Hoopesii. 3 to 4 feet. June to September. A fine border plant, and especially valuable for cut-flowers; flowers bright orange-yellow; very showy.

H. pumilum magnificum. 3 feet. Producing throughout the summer a continuous supply of splendid, soft, pale yellow flowers; a very fine and vigorous plant.

Helianthemum. Sun Rose

Helianthemum hyssopifolium. 6 inches. Leaves flat, lanceolate, upper surface glossy; large copper-colored flowers.

H. vulgare citrinum. 6 inches. A beautiful yellow single-flowered sort; charming.

var. flore pleno. Flowers very double; yellow.

Helianthus. Sunflower

Helianthus decapetalus. 5 feet. September to frost. Fine free-blooming form, with clear yellow flowers; immense panicles; one of the best late-blooming plants.

H. Maximiliana. 5 to 7 feet. October. Clear yellow flowers, with several rows of petals, nearly 6 inches across; latest to bloom. Handsome in bud or flower.

H. mollis. 5 feet. August and September. Foliage heavy and velvety; pretty pale yellow flowers, with black center.

H. multiflorus plenus (Double Sunflower). One of the showiest; a blaze of gold in late summer and early autumn.

Helianthus orgyalis. 6 to 8 feet. Tall and graceful; flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter, produced abundantly in September.

H. rigidus (Prairie Sunflower). 3 to 5 feet. A showy plant, with large, golden yellow flowers produced abundantly.

Heliopsis. Ox Eye

Heliopsis laevis. 5 feet. Deep orange-yellow flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, with slightly deeper center; valuable for cutting.

H. Pitcheriana. 3 feet. A choice dwarf variety of great value for cutting all through the summer; flowers deep orange-yellow.

Helleborus

Christmas and Lenten Roses

Helleborus niger major. The flowers are pure white under glass, but have a slight tinge of rose in the open; valuable for forcing.

Hemerocallis. Day Lily

Hemerocallis, apricot. 2 feet. A pretty seedling variety about the size of *H. fulva*, of a clear bright orange.

H. aurantiaca major. A splendid plant from Japan, with large trumpet-shaped flowers of a deep orange color and sweetly scented; flowering during autumn.

H. flava (Lemon Lily). 3 feet. May and June. Flowers clear, full, yellow; very fragrant; fine for cutting.

H. fulva. 4 feet. Handsome foliage; large tawny flowers.

H. Kwanso flore pleno. Double flowers, of a rich orange-copper color.

H. Sieboldi. 1½ to 2 feet. July. Flowers orange-yellow; large; leaves long, narrow and tapering.

H. Thunbergiana. 3 feet. June. Rich, clear, beautiful yellow flowers; sweet-scented; late.

Hepatica

Hepatica acutiloba. 6 inches. Flowers from pure white to purple and shades of pink; leathery, trifoliate leaves.

H. angulosa. Sky-blue flowers; very distinct from the other species.

H. triloba. 6 inches. Flowers white, red or purple.



Hemerocallis aurantiaca major

Heracleum. Hogweed

Heracleum giganteum. 8 feet. July to September. A gigantic foliage plant, with deeply cut leaves; flowers white, suitable for subtropical gardens.

Heuchera. Alum Root

Heuchera Americana. 2 to 3 ft. July. A native plant with bright pink flowers; foliage mottled.

H. sanguinea. 18 in. June to August. Flowers bright crimson; very free-flowering; hardy. A charming border plant; nice for cutting.

var. alba. A variety of the above, having white flowers.

Hibiscus. Mallow

Hibiscus militaris. 5 ft. August. A strong-growing plant, with small leaves and flowers that are white, bluish or pale rose, with purple eye.

H. Moscheutos (Swamp Rose Mallow). 4 to 6 ft. August. Flowers white with a purplish center, or sometimes pale purple; large.

var. "Crimson Eye" 4 ft. Flowers 6 to 8 inches across, pure white, with crimson center; expand wide; leaves bronze-tinted.

Hollyhocks. See *Althaea rosea*

Iberis. Candytuft

Iberis corraëfolia. 12 in. May and June. The finest of the evergreen Candytufts; flowers pure white. Useful for cutting.

I. saxatilis. A dwarf and excellent variety.

I. sempervirens (Evergreen Candytuft). 1 ft. April and May. Of spreading habit; flowers pure white, completely covering the plant with bloom. Valuable for forcing.

Incarvillea

Incarvillea Delavayi. 18 in. A new hardy tuberous-rooted plant, and one of the choicest perennials yet introduced. Flowers are produced in clusters, are large, rose-colored, trumpet-shaped and have good lasting qualities.



German Iris (See page 49)

IRIS

The Iris is undoubtedly one of the most useful and beautiful groups of hardy plants. They are admirably adapted for planting in the herbaceous garden or border, on margins of water and as edging for shrubbery.

ALPINE IRIS (New Hybrids)

A new race of hardy early-flowering Iris suitable for edging, rockwork, etc. Large fragrant flowers for table decoration, small vases or bowls. Blooms from March to May. 6 to 10 inches.

NOTE. Where the description is similar, the flowers either bloom at different times, or are quite distinct. S. signifies standards, or the erect petals; F., falls, or the drooping petals.

Adelaide. Bluish white; 8 in.

Alida. Good white.

Aureole. Canary.

Atlas. S., crimson; F., deep crimson.

Beatrice. S., fawn; F., pale yellow. 9 in.

Berlioz. Rich purple; 6 in.

Clothilde. Purple, dwarf, open flower.

Charmer. Light cream.

David. S., pale purple; F., claret.

Delicata. White and cream.

Diana. Sulphur-white.

Elfrida. Yellow, orange-red.

Ernest. Sulphur-gray purple.

Evelyn. Sulphur, orange beard.

Goethe. Soft yellow; falls veined; free.

Grandee. Rich purple; large and good.

Haydn. White, porcelain-purple.

La Perle. Good; pale sulphur; 9 in.

Mazarin. Primrose-yellow.

Meteor. Good; purple.

Milton. Yellow and orange.

Nimrod. Red; good; 6 in.

Othello. Purple, bronze and orange.

Obelisque. Rich deep purple.

Penelope. Rich yellow; 9 in.

Queen. Dwarf; sulphur; self; open.

Rosalie. Claret; 9 in.

Rosine. Good white; 10 in.

Sabrina. Purple; self; 9 in.

Scott. Sulphur, gray falls.

Venus. Blue, green and white.

Victor. Dwarf white; large flower.

Vestal. Primrose self; 9 in.

Virgo. Purple; 9 in.

Vivian. Yellowish white.

Voltaire. Sulphur-white, blotched falls.

CRIMEAN IRIS (Pumila Hybrids)

A group of dwarf spring-flowering Iris, growing about 6 inches in height.

Aurea. Light yellow.

Atrioviolacea. Flowers large, purplish violet.

Azurea. Bright blue; very free.

Canary Bird. Rich canary-yellow; large flower.

Cærulea. Pale blue, tinged purple; large flowers.

Gracilis. Purple, tinged greenish yellow; late.

Orange Queen. Very bright orange, flushed purple.

GERMAN IRIS. *Iris Germanica*

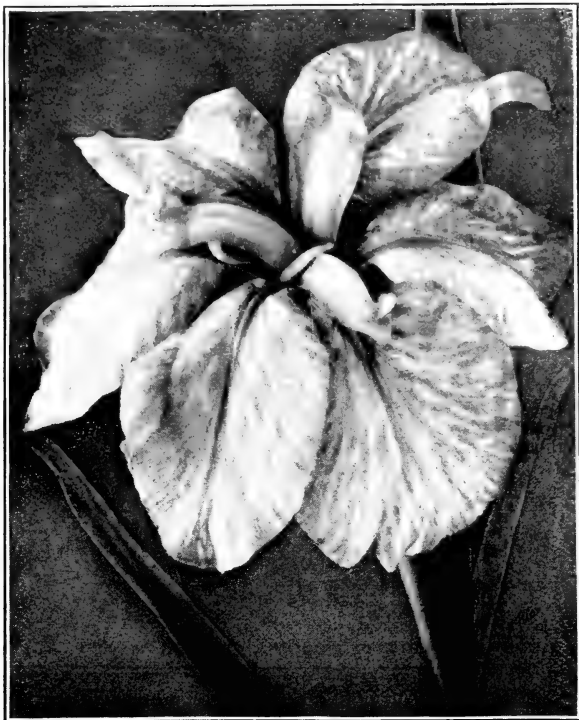
Including all the broad-leaved varieties, which usually pass as German Iris. They are very useful in a cut state, the buds opening rapidly in water. They bloom in June and require rich soil.

- Alba.** S. and F., pure white; quite distinct.
Albicans (Prince of Wales). S. and F., snow-white. One of the best.
Alexander. Purple and blue; extra fine. Early.
Asiatica. S. and F., deep purple; very large and handsome. Has received many medals.
Atropurpurea. Rich purple; very fine and early-flowering.
Atrovioleacea. S., rich purple; F., dark blue.
Augustina. S., yellow; F., yellow and maroon.
Aurea. S. and F., rich golden yellow; tall and stately.
Blue Bird. Intense blue.
Bridesmaid. S., pale lavender; F., white, reticulated lavender.
Celeste. S. and F., deep lavender; very large and free-flowering, with conspicuous orange beard.
Clio. S., lavender, veined white; F., deep blue; very fine.
Darius. S., chrome-yellow; F., purple, margined pale yellow and reticulated white
Donna Maria. S., white; F., white, shaded lilac.
Dr. Bernice. S., brown; F., purple, reticulated orange and white.
Duchesse de Nemours. S. and F., blue, veined white and lilac.
Florescens. S. and F., light primrose-yellow; very large, free-blooming.
Florentina. S. and F., white, slightly flushed; free-blooming. Very fragrant.
Gracchus. S., lemon; F., pale yellow, reticulated purple; free-blooming.
Grand Alexandre. Lavender and white.
La Tendre. Violet and lavender.
L'Innocence. S., pure white; F., white, slightly veined orange.
Madame Chereau. S. and F., white, edged and feathered with violet and pale blue. Very free.
Othello. S. and F., deep purplish blue. A most intense rich shade.
Pallida Delmatica. S., lavender; F., lavender with rose tinge.
Pallida speciosa. Rich indigo-blue.
Plumeri. S. and F., deep coppery red.
Priscilla. Pale lavender.
Queen of May. A most delicate self rose-pink.
Rosy Gem. Rich rose-color; fine.
Sir Walter Scott. Bronze, edged and veined with purple.
The Bride. Blush white.
Victor Hugo. S., golden yellow; F., deep crimson, veined with bright yellow.

JAPANESE IRIS. *Iris Kämpferi*

A very important group of hardy Iris, quite distinct from any other. They are of strong, vigorous growth, with very large single, double or semi-double flowers, beautifully colored. Well adapted for damp, sunny locations, in loam or sandy soil.

- Alba plena.** Double white; very large.
Alida. Six petals; large, white, panicked with blue.



Japanese Iris

- A. L. Sherwood.** Three petals; purple, veined with white.
Beth Hellock. Large, double bluish purple flowers, striped white.
Blue Beard. Intense blue throughout; large and full.
Blue Danube. Pure rich blue, yellow center.
Blue Jay. Fine azure-blue, freely mottled.
Commodore Perry. Very dark violet-red. Double; medium size.
Eclair. Very large, double, pure white flowers.
Gold Bound. Large, double white flowers, yellow center.
Harlequin. Whitish lavender; large.
Helene von Siebold. Deep pink, white lined.
Hyde Park. Reddish purple, blotched with white.
Mahogany. Dark red, shaded maroon; very distinct.
Navy-Blue. Rich dark blue, yellow at base.
Painted Lady. White, richly suffused and striped with bright pink; very showy.
Paragon. Double, rich velvety purple.
Prof. Georgeson. Pure rich purple plum, of mammoth size.
Purple Emperor. Very dark purple, yellow center; large flower and strong grower.

Miscellaneous Irises

- Iris cristata.** Large blue flowers, fringed and spotted with yellow. Early. 8 in.
I. orientalis. Deep blue flowers. May and June.
I. pallida. See German Iris.
I. pseudacorus. A semi-aquatic plant; flowers yellow, shaded orange.
I. Sibirica. Long narrow leaves, pale blue flowers.
var. alba. White, veined pale lilac.

Jasione

Jasione perennis. 1 ft. July. Handsome light blue flowers. Suitable for rockery or edging border.

Lathyrus. Everlasting Pea

Lathyrus latifolius (Red Everlasting Pea). Flowers large, bright red, on long stems and produced in abundance.

Lavandula. Lavender

Lavandula vera. 2 ft. Fragrant bluish flowers; foliage gray, with fragrance of lavender.

Lepachys

Lepachys pinnata. 6 ft. September. A graceful and showy plant of easy growth; flowers single, yellow, with cone-shaped purple center.

Liatris. Blazing Star

Liatris gracilis. New. 4 ft. Slender spikes of feathery purple flowers in August.

L. graminifolia pilosa. Grows from 4 to 6 ft. Tall purple bloom nearly the entire length of the stalk, in September.

L. pycnostachys. 3 ft. September. A most striking, hardy and desirable plant, with great rocket-like spikes of pale purple flowers. Continues a long time in bloom.

L. spicata. 2 ft. June. Spikes densely crowded with rosy purple flowers.

LILIUM. The Lily

Lilium auratum. 3 ft. July and August. Large, pure white flowers with crimson spots and a gold band through each petal.

L. Batmanniæ. 3 to 4 ft. July and August. Clear orange-apricot color, unspotted.

L. Canadense. July. Yellow or orange flowers, spotted with brown.

L. candidum. June and July. Well-known, snow-white, fragrant garden Lily.

L. elegans (Thunbergianum). 2 ft. June. Deep scarlet.

L. Henryi. 2 to 6 ft. Dark reddish yellow, marked with a few irregularly scattered brown spots.

L. longiflorum. 1 to 3 ft. July and August. One of the best. Snow-white, trumpet-shaped flowers. Valuable for forcing.

L. speciosum album (Japan). 3 ft. August and September. Large pure white, fragrant flowers.
var. rubrum. August and September. White, shaded and spotted with crimson.

L. superbum. 3 to 4 ft. July. Flowers bright reddish orange, conspicuously spotted.

L. tigrinum (Tiger Lily). 3 ft. August. Flowers in a wide raceme, nodding, bright red, thickly spotted with large purplish spots. A thoroughly old-fashioned and remarkably useful plant.

Linum. Flax

Linum flavum. 1 ft. Numerous yellow flowers. Plant forms a neat bush.

L. perenne (Perennial Flax). July. A desirable plant either for border or rockery, growing 18 inches high. Large clear blue flowers.

Lobelia. Cardinal Flower

Lobelia cardinalis. 3 ft. August and September. Ornamental variety, with long spikes of scarlet flowers; green foliage.

L. syphilitica. 2½ ft. September. Close spikes of showy deep blue flowers. For damp soils.

var. alba. A handsome white variety. Rare.

Lupinus. Lupin

Lupinus Nootkatensis. 4 ft. August. Nice dwarf species, with spikes of dark blue flowers.

L. perennis (Common Wild Lupine). 2 ft. June and July. Flowers in large, loose terminal spikes or racemes, blue varying to white. Desirable species, growing in the poorest soil.

L. polyphyllus. A common garden species of merit. Deep blue pea-shaped flowers in long spikes.

var. albus. 4 ft. July and August. A fine, bold showy perennial with white flowers.

Lychnis. Lamp Flower

Lychnis Chalcadonica (Maltese Cross). 3 ft. June to August. An old and valued plant with terminal heads of crimson flowers.

var. alba. A form of the preceding with white flowers.

var. flore pleno. Very showy and choice. Double crimson flowers.

L. dioica rubra fl. pl. 2 ft. Producing myriads of double crimson flowers.

L. Flos-cuculi, var. alba fl. pl. 18 in. All summer. Flowers double, pure white and pink, in clusters.

L. diurna fl. pl. 2 ft. Flowers double, crimson. Blooms at intervals all summer. Good for borders.

L. Haageana. 1 ft. July and August. A very showy perennial, producing orange-red, scarlet or crimson flowers nearly 2 inches across. Very striking.

L. plenissima semperflorens. 1 ft. Of dwarf habit; blooms from spring until fall. Loose and long-stemmed clusters of rose-colored flowers, resembling a feather ball.

L. vespertina fl. pl. The double white champion. Large flowers from June to September.

L. viscaria splendens. 2 ft. July. A splendid variety, with bright rose-pink flowers.

var. plena. A distinct and fine variety, with large double, fiery rose-colored flowers closely arranged on slender stems.

Lysimachia. Loosestrife

Lysimachia clethroides. 2 ft. July. Long, dense spikes of starry white flowers; oval foliage, with brilliant tints in autumn.

L. nummularia (Moneywort). 2 in. June and September. Creeping habit, small yellow, bell-shaped flowers. Valuable for hanging baskets, rockwork, walls, etc.

Lythrum

Lythrum alatum. 4 ft. September to October. Very showy, deep purple flowers in long spikes.

L. roseum superbum. 4 feet. September. A robust perennial, with large, rose-colored flowers; useful for cutting.

Malva. Mallow

Malva alcea. 4 feet. Numerous bright pink flowers; blooms all summer.

M. moschata. 2 feet. July to September. Fragrant flowers in clusters, of a rosy tint.

var. alba. Exceptionally attractive; white fragrant flowers.

Melissa

Melissa officinalis, var. variegata (Variegated Balm). 2 feet. July and August. A useful edging or border plant, variegated with yellow, green and white.

Monarda. Oswego Tea

Monarda didyma (Bee Balm). 2 to 3 feet. June and July. Showy heads of brilliant scarlet flowers in rich profusion throughout the summer; very effective.

M. fistulosa (Wild Bergamot). 2 to 4 feet. July. A pretty plant, producing purple flowers all summer.

Myosotis. Forget-me-not

Myosotis palustris semperflorens. Dwarf form, 8 inches high. An ever-blooming variety; very useful; blue flower with yellow eye.

Oenothera. Evening Primrose

Oenothera eximia. 6 to 10 inches. June to August. Large white flowers, 4 to 5 inches across, which remain open all night; fragrant; leaves toothed or jagged.

Æ. fruticosa major. 2 feet. June to September. A strong-growing plant, forming a dense bush-like specimen; flowers deep yellow, in profusion.

Æ. macrocarpa. 1 foot. June to August. Large, handsome yellow flowers on long, trailing stems throughout the summer; valuable for borders, banks or rockwork.

Æ. riparia. 1 foot. A low-growing, slender variety, with pale yellow flowers.

Æ. speciosa. 18 inches. May to September. A fine, hardy plant, useful for borders; flowers large, pure white.

Æ. Youngi. 2 feet. June to August. A strong, stocky, large-leaved plant, with firm, shiny foliage; numerous bright lemon-yellow flowers.

Opuntia

Opuntia Missouriensis. 1 foot. Showy, large, pale yellow flowers; very long spines.

O. vulgaris. 1 foot. Rich yellow flowers; very small spines.

PAEONIA

Without doubt this family of plants is one of the most important in existence, and the more the plants become known, the greater is the demand for them. During the last few years great improvements have been made in size and color of the flowers. They are all perfectly hardy, and will

grow well in almost any soil. Our collection is a most complete one and our blocks form most attractive objects during the blooming season in May and June.

Double Herbaceous Varieties

Alba perfecta. Pure white; extra fine.

Amabilis grandiflora. White; fringed petals; sweet.

Amalthea. Silvery flesh; early.

Arthemise. Rose of several tints.

Baron de Rothschild. Salmon center, with outside petals rose.

Beaute Francaise. Clear red.

Bucchi. White, yellow center.

Carnea elegans. Salmon-rose.

Caroline Mather. Crimson; very large and dark.

Charles Binder. Violet-red.

Clarisse. Violet-rose.

Chrysanthemiflora. White-yellow.

Couronne des Roses. Dark rose, pink center.

Cytheree. Whitish.

Delachii. Delicate pink; fine.

Dorchester (Richardson's Seedling). Beautiful soft pink or cream, tinted pink; fine form; rather dwarf.

Duchesse Mathilde. Pale red or blush.

Duchesse de Nemours. Sulphur with white; extra.

Duke of Wellington. White, with creamy center.

Faust. Soft rose.

Festiva alba. Yellowish white.

Festiva maxima. Pure white, large, with a few center petals tinged with carmine; best.

Formosa alba. White.

Formosa rosea. Rose-color.

Francis Ortegal. Purple-crimson, very dark; large.

Fulgida. Very dark crimson; profuse flowering.

General Bertrand. Rose-violet, salmon-buff center.

Globosa. Rosy lilac, shaded to deep rose.

Grandiflora carnea plena. Outside petals blush, center yellowish; very large; sweet.

Grandiflora superba. Red, with rosy white.

Humei. Rose; very large; late.

Humei carnea. Flesh-color.

La France. Outside petals pink, yellowish center; fine.

La Martine. Bright red; full; good.

Louis Parmentier. Bright red.

Louis Van Houtte. Velvety purple, very dark, exceptionally large and desirable; fine form.

Madame Breon. Rose, with whitish yellow.

Madame Choumy. Purplish rose.



Herbaceous Pæonias

HERBACEOUS PAEONIA, continued

- Madame Coste.** Creamy white, tinged with flesh.
Madame Lebon. Rich cerise-rose, sweet-scented.
Marie Lemoine. Pure white, with creamy center.
Modista Guerin. Dark rose; large; fragrant.
Ne Plus Ultra. Delicate shell-pink, does not bleach; fragrant; very desirable.
Nobilissima. Rose; finely formed flower.
Officinalis alba. White.
Officinalis rubra. Clear red; very early; fine.
Perfection (Richardson's Seedling). Outside petals rose-lilac, inside salmon; sweet.
Princess Matilda. Red, shading to violet; rose-shaped petals.
Pulcherrima. Violet-rose.
Purpurea superba. Large, purplish crimson.
Queen Perfection. Cream-white.
Queen Victoria. Blush, with compact flesh center.
Reine des Francais. Creamy white, tinged rose.
Rosea elegans. Lively rose.
Rosea grandiflora. Rosy crimson.
Souvenir de l'Exposition. Deep rose; large and fine.
Tenuifolia flore pleno (Fringed-leaved Pæonia). Shining crimson.
Triomphe de Grand. Rosy white, with yellow.
Triomphe de Nord. Violet-rose, lilac shade.
Victoria Modeste. Inside petals small, double and rosy white, surrounded by a row of large, single rose petals; distinct.

Single Varieties

- Josephine.** Rose. **Mardonius.** Crimson.
Larissa. Pink. **Medon.** White.

Papaver. Poppy

- Papaver nudicaule (Iceland Poppy).** 1 foot. Graceful, showy yellow flowers all summer.



Perennial Phlox

- Papaver nudicaule, var. alba (The White Iceland Poppy).** Excellent for cutting or for decoration.

- P. minatum.** A new variety, producing brilliant orange-scarlet flowers.

ORIENTAL POPPIES

The flowers of this species are quite gorgeous and no border should be without them, as they can be grown successfully in any soil.

- Poppy, Blush Queen.** Flowers pale blush-pink, the base blotched with deep purple.

- P., Duke of Teck.** Large, brilliant crimson-scarlet flowers.

- P., Hesperis.** Salmon color.

- P. Orientale (The large Oriental Poppy).** 3 feet. June. Large, numerous deep scarlet flowers; very showy.

var. Proserpina. New. Lilac, dark spots.

- P., Royal Scarlet.** Flowers 12 inches across, of a rich, glowing scarlet; a strong-growing variety.

- P., Salmon Queen.** Charming soft salmon-scarlet; very handsome flowers.

- P., semi-plenum.** Glowing rich crimson, having two or more rows of petals.

Pardanthus. Blackberry Lily

- Pardanthus Chinensis.** 18 inches. Orange, beautifully spotted iris-like flowers and growth.

Pentstemon. Beard Tongue

- Pentstemon acuminatus.** 1 foot. July. Lilac-violet flowers about 1 inch long.

- P. barbatus Torreyi.** 4 feet. July. The most common variety; long, loose panicles of bright coral-red flowers.

- P. diffusus.** 18 inches. August. Showy spikes of purple flowers.

- P. digitalis.** 3 feet. July and August. Large spikes of long, pure white flowers, with purple-spotted throats.

- P. ovatus.** 2 to 4 feet. July and August. Flowers blue, changing to purple.

- P. tubiflorus.** 2 to 3 feet. Flowers white, or nearly so, sometimes tinged with purple.

Phalaris. Ribbon Grass

- Phalaris spectabilis arundinacea.** A very striking native grass, with leaves about one-half inch wide, and long, loose, erect panicles tinged with purple.

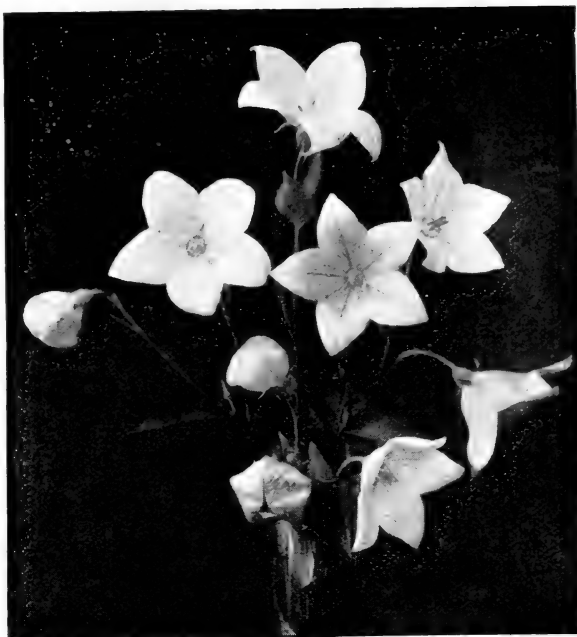
var. foliis variegatis. A spreading grass, with bright variegation of green and gold; valuable for bouquets and edging large beds.

PERENNIAL PHLOX

The Phlox, like the pæonia, is becoming very popular. The plants are so hardy and so easily grown, no one can afford to be without a good collection. No perennial is more worthy of culture or is more satisfactory when grown, either as individual plants or grouped in masses. They begin blooming in midsummer and continue until frost. In making selections one should keep in mind that when descriptions are similar, the varieties have distinct characteristics, and usually bloom at different periods. Our collection has been made up with great care, and includes the finest sorts to be found in this country or Europe.

PERENNIAL PHLOX, continued

- Phlox amœna.** One of the best early-flowering species. Flowers pinkish purple.
- P. Caroliniana, or ovata.** Large purplish red flowers.
- P. divaricata.** 6 in. Fragrant lilac flowers.
- P. paniculata**; syn., *decussata*. These are the well-known garden forms. They grow about 2 to 4 inches high, and bloom from early June until October.
- Albati.** Pure white, about 2 ft. tall; late.
- Astier Rehu.** Light purplish crimson, mottled; large flower.
- August Rivoire.** Bright salmon-red; large.
- Boule de Feu.** Cherry red, brilliant.
- Bridesmaid.** White, with large rose center; good habit.
- Coccinea.** Bright scarlet.
- Coquelicot.** Orange-scarlet, crimson center.
- Cross of Honor.** Striped lilac and white.
- Czarina.** Pure white; early.
- Deliverance.** Lilac-mauve, scarlet eye; large pip; fine.
- Derviche.** Large flowers, deep lilac, with violet-purple center.
- Dora Umgella.** White, with lilac-pink center; very large.
- Eclaireur.** Carmine, salmon center; large.
- Embracement.** Bright orange-scarlet.
- Etta's Choice.** Late; very tall, free-flowering pure white.
- Eugenie Danzanvilliers.** Soft lilac-blue, with large white center.
- Fantome.** Large white center, encircled with clear violet.
- Ferdinand Cortez.** Purple-red.
- General Chanzy.** Scarlet-pink, tinted salmon.
- Hector.** Fine pink.
- Independence.** Pure white; late.
- James Bennett.** Salmon-pink, dark center.
- Le Feu du Monde.** Bright salmon-red; a tall, late variety of great merit.
- Le Pole du Nord.** Pure white, crimson center.
- Le Mahdi.** Metallic violet-blue. Fine form.
- Leonardo da Vinci.** White, maroon center. A noble spike.
- L'Esperance.** Light lavender-pink, large white center.
- Le Soleil.** Brilliant china-rose, rose center; medium height; early free-flowering variety. A great favorite with all who see it.
- Lumineaux.** China-rose, tinted carmine, rosy blush center.
- Mme. Meuret.** Flame-color, carmine center.
- Mme. P. Langier.** Bright geranium-red, vermilion center.
- Mme. Verschaefelt.** Rich dark crimson, large truss.
- Matador.** Bright orange-red; large.
- Michael Buckner.** Dark purple.
- Norwood.** Bright magenta-crimson.
- Ophir.** Rich rose-lake, crimson eye; fine truss.
- Ornament.** Bright pink; very large, medium height.
- Peach Blow.** Delicate pink, deep rose center.
- Pluto.** Deep fuchsia-red.
- Pink Beauty.** Light pink.
- Richard Wallace.** Pure white, violet-rose center.
- R. B. Struthers.** Bright pinkish salmon, crimson eye.



Platycodon

Phlox paniculata, continued

- Saison Lierval.** White, light pink center.
- Semiramis.** Crimson-purple, large white center.
- P. subulata** (Moss Pink). Forms a carpet of moss-like foliage, covered with purple-pink flowers in spring.
- var. alba.** A form of *P. subulata*, with white flowers.
- var. The Bride.** White, with red center.
- P. suffruticosa** —
- Charles Downie.** Dark lilac-rose; fine large flowers.
- Indian Chief.** Clear purple-red.
- Lady Napier.** A splendid pure white.
- Miss Lingard.** Almost pure white, slightest pink eye. Large spikes; fine quality.
- Nettie Stuart.** White, center slightly shaded pink.
- Purple Queen.** Splendid dark purple.
- Rev. Dr. Hornby.** White, striped rose, purple eye.
- Ringleader.** Violet-red.
- Rosy Gem.** Rose color.
- White Swan.** Pure white.

Physalis

Physalis Francheti. 2 to 3 feet. Large, heart-shaped leaves, whitish flowers, and during the autumn, large, bright, coral-red fruit, enclosed in a balloon-shaped bag; grand for decoration.

Physostegia. False Dragon's-head

Physostegia speciosa. 2 feet. June. A tall form, with bright pink, showy flowers.

P. Virginiana. 3 feet. Erect spikes of pretty pink flowers.

var. alba. A beautiful white-flowered form.

var. rubra. Beautiful soft pink flowers, in spikes.

Pinks, Hardy Garden. See *Dianthus*

Platycodon

- Platycodon grandiflora.** 18 inches. June to October. Large, showy, deep blue flowers.
var. alba. White-flowered form of the above.
var. flore pleno. Double blue flowers.
P. Mariesii. July until late September. A beautiful dwarf species, with broad, thick foliage and large, deep violet-blue flowers.

Plumbago. Leadwort

- Plumbago larpentæ.** 9 inches. A splendid plant, with dark foliage and numerous deep blue flowers.

Polemonium

- Polemonium cæruleum** (Jacob's Ladder). 2 feet. May and June. Foliage fern-like; terminal spikes of blue flowers.
var. album. Handsome pure white-flowered form of the above.

Polygonatum

- Polygonatum commutatum** (Solomon's Seal). 2 to 8 feet. Panicked racemes of drooping flowers on very long stems.
P. multiflorum. 2 to 3 feet. Arching rays of greenish white flowers; valuable for cutting.

Polygonum. Knot-weed

- Polygonum Baldschuanicum.** A perfectly hardy climbing plant, fairly smothered with feathery snow-white flowers, delicately suffused with pink, borne in long racemes.
P. Sachalinense. 8 feet. Greenish white.
P. Sieboldi. 5 feet. A strong-growing plant, producing clouds of creamy white flowers; very effective for massing.

Potentilla. Cinquefoil

- Potentilla, C. R. Cutter.** Flowers dark red, splashed and edged with yellow; double.
P. formosum. 18 inches. July. A fine species, with bright cherry-red flowers.
P. grandiflora. A plant with an abundance of bright yellow flowers in summer; very desirable.
P. Golconde. Very large and double; rich crimson flowers suffused and edged with yellow.
P. lutea. Rich, yellow flowers.
P. purpurea plena. Orange-red and yellow flowers.
P., William Rollison. Mahogany-brown, suffused with orange; double.

Primula. Primrose

- Primula auricula.** The sweet-scented, yellow Swiss species, with large, handsome, smooth, silver-edged foliage. Needs protection in winter.
P. carpatica. Dense round head of deep violet-blue flowers in spring.
P. officinalis hybrida (Cowslip). Range in color from crimson to deep yellow and pure white.
P. veris superba. A fine variety with large yellow flowers.

PYRETHRUM. Feverfew

- Pyrethrum roseum** (Single Varieties)—
Coccinea. Rich, reddish purple.
Elsie Gertrude. Pale flesh; very large.
Hebe. Pure white.
James Kelway. Vivid scarlet; very large and free.
Jubilee. Crimson-scarlet.
Nimrod. Large and free; silvery rose.
Rosy Morn. Rose-pink; very pretty.
Standard. Rosy carmine; very fine.
Pyrethrum roseum (Double Varieties)—
Achilles. Pink with bronze.
Album plenum. Pure white.
Aphrodite. Pure white; free and fine.
Captain Nares. Bright glowing crimson; remarkably free.
Celia. Very bright pink.
Delicatissima. Bright rosy lilac, orange center.
Figaro. Light rose; very fine.
Imbricatum. Purple-carmine, tipped with white.
Lady Derby. Very beautiful; silvery flesh.
Mont Blanc. Pure white; free and erect habit.
Ne Plus Ultra. Blush.
Princess Charlotte. Purple-lilac.
Triomphe de Mai. Carmine-rose; very pretty.
William Krumper. Rosy lilac.
P. Tchihatchewi. May and June. A low-growing species forming a dense tuft of dark green; foliage finely cut. Produces an abundance of showy, pure white flowers with yellow centers. Useful for covering waste, dry spots.
P. uliginosum. 4 to 5 ft. July to September. A choice and noble variety, bearing a profusion of large, pure white flowers with yellow centers. Foliage light green.
Ranunculus. Buttercup
Ranunculus acris fl. pl. (Bachelor's Button). 2 feet. May and June. Flowers deep glossy golden yellow and very double; leaves coarsely toothed or cut.
R. aconitifolius plenus (White Bachelor's Button). 2 feet. June. Ornamental, double white, globose flowers; grows freely; prefers moist soil.
R. repens. June and July. A very free-growing creeper, with double yellow flowers; foliage coarsely cut.
Rhexia. Meadow Beauty
Rhexia Virginica. 9 inches. August. A native plant of dwarf habit, with showy crimson and pink flowers.
Rudbeckia. Cone Flower
Rudbeckia fulgida. Flowers in numerous heads; bright orange-yellow, with deep purple disk; very striking.
R., Golden Glow. 6 feet. A very popular hardy perennial, with masses of bright double golden yellow flowers from July to September.
R. Newmani. 3 feet. July to October. A hardy border plant, producing orange-yellow flowers with black centers in great profusion in autumn.
R. purpurea. Produces in September large, handsome crimson-purple flowers, with dark central disk.
R. sub-tomentosa. 5 feet. August. Brilliant lemon-yellow flowers.

Salvia. Sage

Salvia azurea grandiflora. 3 to 4 feet. August and September. Shrubby habit; beautiful light blue flowers in autumn.

S. pratensis. 2 to 3 feet. June to August. Useful plant for borders; flowers lilac-blue, in showy spikes.

Santolina

Santolina incana (Cotton Lavender). 1 foot. June. A hardy, half-shrubby, much-branched plant, with small, evergreen, silvery gray leaves and small, globular heads of yellow flowers.

Saponaria. Soapwort

Saponaria ocymoides. 6 inches. May to August. A half-trailing plant, useful for rockwork; flowers bright pink, in loose, broad cymes.

S. officinalis fl. pl. 2 feet. August. A pretty variety, with broad heads of double pink flowers.

Saxafraga. Rock Foil

Saxafraga cordifolia. 15 inches. April and May. A strong-growing species, with large, dark foliage and clusters of deep rose-colored flowers.

Scabiosa

Scabiosa Caucasica. 1½ ft. June to September. A vigorous and handsome border plant, with large heads of soft lilac-blue flowers. Useful for cutting.

var. alba. A charming variety of the preceding with white flowers.

Sedum

Sedum acre. 4 in. A little low tufted perennial, with masses of yellow flowers. Handsome foliage of light green color. Good for edging.

S. album. 3 in. A very pretty variety, with small foliage and white flowers.

S. Maximowiczii. July. Yellow flowers in broad, striking heads. Fine.

S. maximum atropurpureum. Metallic brown foliage and red flowers. Very effective for borders and carpet bedding.

S. sexangulare. 6 in. June and July. Yellow flowers.

S. Sieboldii. One of the best rock plants. Foliage broad, glaucous, margined with pink. Flowers rose-pink, quite showy.

S. spectabile (Stonecrop). 18 in. Erect habit, broad green foliage. Large heads of handsome pink flowers. One of the best plants for flower or foliage effect.

Sempervivum. House Leek

A large group of plants, easily grown and suitable for rockeries or for edging and carpet bedding.

Sempervivum arachnoideum. 6 in. Flowers bright red. Tops of leaves in rosette connected by silvery threads.

S. Boutignianum. Flowers of a pale rose-color.

S. Californicum. Pale red flowers.

S. fimbriatum. Bright red flowers.

S. Pittoni. Flowers are a primrose-yellow color.

S. Ruthenicum. Pale yellow flowers.

S. tectorum. Broad rosettes of green, tinged with purple in autumn.

Sidalcea. Indian Mallow

Sidalcea candida. 3 ft. June. A fine plant, with large, pyramidal heads of pure white flowers about an inch long. Thrives best in moist loamy soil.

Silene. Catchfly

Silene maritima (Sea Catchfly). 2 to 4 in. June. A dwarf plant, with white flowers about one inch across.

S. Pennsylvanica (Wild Pink). 9 in. A native species, low-growing, producing clusters of bright pink flowers, borne on short stalks.

S. Virginica. 9 in. A low-growing plant of merit. Handsome foliage, flowers scarlet; blooms in June and July, and again in autumn.

Silphium. Compass Plant

Silphium perfoliatum. 8 ft. Showy heads of yellow flowers.

Solidago. Goldenrod

Solidago Canadensis. 3 to 4 feet. A tall species in sandy, open places; flowers golden yellow, small but very numerous, in rather flat heads.

Spiraea. Goat's Beard

Spiraea Aruncus. 4 feet. June. An ornamental perennial, producing long, feathery panicles of white flowers, forming graceful plumes; very vigorous; excellent border plant.

var. Kneiffi. From Germany. Finely cut foliage; flowers white, borne on long, graceful stems; one of the finest of the Spireas.

S. astilboides. 2 feet. June and July. A beautiful variety from Japan, producing dense plumes of feathery white flowers; hardy.

S. Kamtschatka. 6 feet. June. This variety bears immense clusters of white flowers; a noble plant for damp places.

S. filipendula. 2 feet. June. Large, showy heads of white flowers, tinged with rose.

var. flore pleno. One of the best perennials, with double white flowers and fern-like foliage.

S. Japonica. See *Astilbe Japonica*.

S. palmata. 3 feet. June to August. Graceful plumes of lovely bright crimson flowers; much prized for cutting.

var. alba. A pure white variety, similar to the above.

S. venusta. 5 feet. July. Branching; feathery flowers of soft rose-color.

S. ulmaria fl. pl. (Double White Meadow Sweet). 3 to 4 feet. A hardy and desirable plant.

Stachys. Woundwort

Stachys Betonica superba. 12 to 18 inches. July. Spikes of rosy pink flowers.

S. lanata. 1 foot. July. Foliage silvery white; flowers small, purple; useful for edging.

S. rosa grandiflora. 12 inches. Spikes of rosy pink flowers.

Statice. Sea Lavender

Statice latifolia (The Great Sea Lavender). 2½ feet. Foliage broad and leathery; flowers lilac-blue, in large panicles; fine for bouquets when dried.

Stokesia

Stokesia cyanea. 1 foot. A charming late autumn-flowering plant, with large lavender-blue flowers, 2 inches or more in diameter.

Telekia

Telekia speciosa. A handsome, bold plant, with stout spikes of large orange flowers, 4 to 5 inches across; foliage large and massive.



Tritoma Pfitzerii

Thalictrum. Meadow Rue

Thalictrum aquilegifolium. 2 ft. May to July. A graceful border plant, with heads of feathery cream-colored flowers; foliage finely cut.

T. Delavayi. 2½ to 3 ft. A highly valued plant, with lovely blue-green foliage; flowers large, handsome lilac-color. A very graceful and striking variety. Good for cutting.

T. sulphurea. Similar to *T. aquilegifolium*, but flowers are a sulphur-color.

Thermopsis

Thermopsis Caroliniana. 5 ft. June and July. A tall plant with bright yellow, pea-shaped blossoms along the upper part of the stalk. Foliage clover-like.

Thymus. Thyme

Thymus vulgaris. 6 in. June and July. An old garden plant, being grown as a sweet herb; flowers small, lilac or purplish, in terminal, interrupted spikes; foliage very fragrant.

Tiarella. Miterwort

Tiarella cordifolia. An elegant plant with fine foliage and small, creamy white, star-shaped flowers. Grows freely anywhere. Prefers partial shade.

Tradescantia. Spiderwort

Tradescantia Virginica. 2 ft. An old garden plant; foliage grass-like; flowers violet-blue, all summer.

var. *alba*. White flowers.

Trillium. Wood Lily

Trillium erectum. 6 to 9 in. April. Ill-smelling, brownish purple flowers; broad, rhomboid leaves.

T. grandiflora. 9 in. May. Large, white, lily-like flowers, changing to rosy pink as they fade. The handsomest species.

Tritoma. Red-hot Poker

Tritoma corallina. 2 ft. A dwarf species with bright green foliage and heads of brilliant scarlet flowers, shading to orange.

T. Macowanii. 2 ft. A beautiful, free-blooming variety with soft, coral-red flowers. Excellent for rock-gardens or borders.

T. Pfitzerii. 4 ft. August to October. Produces extra-fine spikes of orange-scarlet flowers, with long protruding anthers.

T. uvaria grandiflora. 3 to 4 ft. The old-fashioned, late-flowering sort, with rich crimson and orange flowers.

Trollius. Globe Flower

Trollius Europæus. 18 in. A valuable border perennial, with large, globular, lemon-colored, buttercup-like flowers on long stems. Grows in almost any soil.

T. giganteus. 18 in. May. A very tall form of this species.

T., *Orange Globe*. 2 ft. A strong, sturdy grower, with large, globular flowers of a rich, deep, glowing orange. Free-blooming.

Tunica

Tunica saxifraga. 6 in. June to August. A dwarf tufted, little rock plant with pinkish flowers all summer. Delicate foliage.

Uniola. Spike Grass

Uniola latifolia (Texas Grass). A native grass, very effective. Useful for bouquets. Forms large clumps, with graceful drooping panicles.

Valeriana. Valerian

Valeriana officinalis. 4 ft. June. Numerous fragrant whitish, pinkish or lavender flowers in trusses. Foliage showy.

Verbascum

Verbascum nigrum. Of dwarf habit. Flowers in long spikes, yellow.

V. Olympticum. A stately variety, with large woolly, silvery white foliage and bright yellow flowers.

Vernonia. Ironwood

Vernonia Arkansana. 5 ft. Large heads of purple flowers in September.

Veronica. Speedwell

Veronica amethystina. 12 in. June. A slender, upright species, with short spikes of amethyst-blue flowers.

V. gentianoides. 1 ft. May. One of the earliest and most valuable border plants. A hardy species in any soil or location. Pale blue flowers.

V. incana. 1 ft. July and August. A white woolly plant; flowers numerous, blue. Has good appearance, both in and out of bloom. Useful in rockery or border.

V. longifolia. 2 ft. August. A strong, heavy, upright, densely growing species, free-flowering. Flowers numerous and of a lilac-blue.

var. subsessilis. June until fall. Intense lustrous blue flowers, dark green foliage. Very attractive.

V. rupestris. 4 in. May. An excellent plant for carpeting rockeries or bare spots. Dense spikes of blue flowers.

V. spicata. 18 in. June and July. Dwarf habit; long spikes of violet-blue flowers. Thrives in open soil away from shade.

var. alba. Long spikes of snowy white flowers.

Viola. Violets

Viola cornuta. 9 in. April to August. A hardy variety; large pale blue flowers. Much prized.

var. alba. Large white-flowered variety; constant bloomer.

var. Papilio. Very large flowers, violet in color, with dark eye.

var. Papilio alba. Similar to preceding, but with white flowers.

V., Double Russian. A very double-flowered form. Very fragrant and hardy.

V. pedata. Deeply cut foliage. Large, showy, bright blue flowers.

V. Wellsiana. Large single fragrant flowers, of a deep, rich purple color. Close, compact foliage.

Vinca**Periwinkle, or Trailing Myrtle**

Vinca minor. 8 in. Handsome evergreen foliage; showy bright blue flowers, borne freely in early spring and at intervals throughout the summer and autumn. It is perfectly hardy and is much used as a ground cover under trees or in shady nooks, where few plants will thrive. A very useful, though modest plant.

Vincetoxicum

Vincetoxicum Japonicum. 2 ft. From Japan. Fragrant pure white waxy flowers all summer.

Yucca. Adam's Needle

Yucca filamentosa. 6 ft. June. Very ornamental sword-like foliage, and tall spikes of fragrant cup-shaped, creamy white flowers.



Yucca filamentosa

Summer-flowering Bulbs and Roots**CANNAS**

Of this well-known class of bedding plants, we offer only the choicest varieties in cultivation. They are furnished either in dry bulbs, or started plants, in April and May.

Alphonse Bouvier. A rich, brilliant crimson, almost approaching scarlet when it first opens, changing to a deep dazzling crimson as the flowers fully develop.

Alsace. It is a light, sulphur-yellow at first, changing to a rich creamy white. Flowers are very profuse and bloom continually through the season.

Austria. Flowers are a pure canary-yellow, with but a few traces of small reddish brown spots. Foliage bright green and grows 6 feet or over.

Beaute Poitevine. Of a bright, rich crimson-color, with erect flower-spikes. An ideal Canna for bedding.

Black Beauty. A recent introduction of exceptional merit. By far the finest Indian Canna where foliage effect alone is wanted. Color of leaves is a very rich, bronzy purple, shaded with black, the margin of the leaf having a peculiar wavy outline. A variety that will be given a place among the best of this family of popular plants.



Gladiolus

CANNAS, continued

Charles Henderson. A fine crimson-color that has become very popular; rarely exceeds $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in height, which makes it a desirable companion to Florence Vaughan and Madame Crozy.

Crimson Bedder. A superb crimson Canna. Of dwarf habit, with large, pure crimson flowers of fine texture. Flower-stalks quite stout and bearing large trusses. Foliage is a rich green.

David Harum. 4 ft. A strong grower and remarkably free bloomer. Highly ornamental foliage of dark bronze. Trusses and flowers large, and well-rounded petals of good substance; bright vermilion dotted with crimson spots.

Florence Vaughan. 5 ft. Large trusses of canary-yellow, heavily mottled with deep orange-scarlet, in great numbers; broad, heavy, bright green foliage. Free bloomer and very popular.

Gladiator. One of the most startling effects ever produced in Cannas is seen in this new variety. The big, broad petals of bright yellow are thickly spotted with the most brilliant crimson, while the smaller petals are of a rich, solid crimson, with here and there a few spots of yellow on the back.

King Edward. A brilliant scarlet Canna. A cross between Florence Vaughan and J. D. Cabos, second generation, produced by Mr. J. A. Kemp. In point of brilliancy, finish of flower and floriferousness there is no other that can be compared to it. Its color is a solid brilliant scarlet; spike stands 15 to 20 inches above the foliage, and is very branching. Foliage is green, very tough and leathery, not easily injured by heavy winds and never sunburns. Height $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Madame Crozy. Flowers of dazzling crimson-scarlet, bordered with golden yellow; a marvelous and rich combination of colors. Foliage is of a rich, cheerful green and very massive.

President McKinley. Brilliant crimson, with bright scarlet shadings; large truss, compact, of good shape, standing well above the foliage, which is a deep green with marked chocolate margins. No collection, however large, will be complete which does not include this variety. To be seen is to be admired.

Queen Charlotte. Considered the finest of all the gilt-edged varieties. The enormous flower-spikes, towering grandly above the foliage, bear large flowers of perfect form, with petals of a rich scarlet-crimson, broadly banded with bright canary-yellow.

GLADIOLUS

There are no more attractive and valuable summer-flowering bulbs than the Gladioli. We offer the favorite classes and newer varieties, as well as the old. In recent years there have been most remarkable results accomplished in improving and increasing varieties of plants. This is as true of the Gladiolus as of any other class of plants. The following mixtures are especially desirable for general planting:

Gladioli Gandavensis Mixtures under separate colors

These are choice and absolutely true to color.

White and Light Varieties. Mixed; superb.

Scarlet and Red. Extra fine scarlet and red.

Pink. Fine pink and rose shades.

Yellow and Orange. Best yellow colors.

Striped and Variegated. Extra fine; mixed.

Scarlet, White Throat. Extra fine; mixed.

Select American Hybrids. Most of these are equal to the named varieties, and are unsurpassed in quality and beauty.

Named Gandavensis and others

Augusta. Lovely pure white, with blue anthers; strong, straight spikes often having two and three branches.

Baron Staffe. Clear lilac, stained pale violet and yellow.

Brenchleyensis. Vermilion-scarlet; an old variety, but much planted on account of brilliant color.

Canary Bird. Fine light yellow; strong spike.

Ceres. White, spotted with purplish rose; often flowers appear opposite each other on the spike.

Eugene Scribe. Medium-sized, well-opened flower; tender rose, blazed carmine-red.

Fatma. Medium-sized flowers of ivory-white ground, striped and suffused with bright rosy salmon, violet blotch.

Gil Blas. Early-flowering plant of dwarf habit; flowers salmony rose, with a fire-red blotch on straw-colored ground.

George Paul. Large flowers, deep crimson, slightly stained yellow, spotted with purple.

Jane Dieulafoy. Flowers creamy white, lower petals stained maroon.

John Bull. White, slightly tinted with sulphur.

Madame Monneret. Delicate rose; late bloomer.

Marie Lemoine. Slender spike; well-expanded flowers, upper division of a pale creamy color, flushed salmon-lilac, the lower division spotted violet and yellow; a very dainty variety.

May. Lovely pure white flower, finely flaked bright rosy crimson; strong spike; good forcing variety.

"1900." Good-sized bloom of rich red, with prominent white spots on the three lower petals.

Senator Volland. Large flowers, pure blue, dark violet blotch, with a yellow stain, striped blue.

Shakespeare. Pure white, slightly suffused with carmine-rose, large rosy blotch; good forcing variety.

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS

It is quite impossible to overestimate the worth of this interesting family, which, in the hands of a few painstaking hybridists, have been brought to the highest possible state of perfection. They can be used in such a variety of ways that every one should grow them, both for greenhouse decoration and for the open garden. We offer good tubers from the finest strain of erect, large-flowered varieties with dwarf habit, comprising all colors—red, scarlet, white, yellow, pink, etc. A bed of begonias is a most attractive feature in any garden.



Tuberous-rooted Begonias

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM

This grand tropical plant, known as Elephant's Ear, makes fine effects in summer bedding, the leaves frequently measuring 3 by 4 feet.

MONTBRETIAS

Montbretia aurea. Tall, strong habit, fine branching spikes of rich golden yellow flowers; very fine.

Montbretia crocosmæflora. Rich orange-yellow, tinted with red.

M. elegans. Light orange-yellow; very free-flowering.

M., Etoile de Feu. Vermilion, clear yellow center.

M., Germania. New large-flowered variety; flowers over 3 inches across, of a rich glowing orange-scarlet, with blood-red throat.

M., Rayon d'Or. Yellow and brown.

HARDY FERNS

ADIANTUM pedatum (Maidenhair Fern). One of the finest; grows about 12 inches high.

ASPIDIUM acrostichoides (Christmas Fern). Evergreen species, with deep green fronds.

A. Goldianum. Deep green; often 4 feet high, fronds 12 inches or more wide.

A. marginale. Deep green fronds, 1 to 2 feet in length and 3 to 5 inches wide; one of the prettiest evergreen species.

A. spinulosum. Evergreen species; finely dissected fronds, 4 inches wide.

ASPLENIUM angustifolium. Light green fronds, simply divided; very beautiful.

A. ebeneum. Desirable for rockwork.

A. Filix-fœmina (Lady Fern). Finely cut foliage.

CAMPTOSORUS rhizophyllus (Walking Leaf). Evergreen; fronds 4 to 9 inches long; roots at the tips of the fronds; very curious and interesting.

CRYPTOGRAMMA crispa acrostichoides. Evergreen; does well in the rock-garden.

DICKSONIA punctilobula. Slender, pale green fronds; fine for massing.

ONOCLEA sensibilis (Sensitive Fern). Strong grower; likes a wet soil.

O. Struthiopteris. One of the tallest of our native Ferns; very graceful.

OSMUNDA cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern). Very beautiful, and usually larger than *O. Claytoniana*, often being 5 feet high.

O. regalis (Flowering Fern). Pale green fronds; one of the prettiest of the larger Ferns.

WOODSIA ilvensis (Rusty Woodsia). Tufted species; fine for rockery.

W. obtusa. Fronds wider than the preceding; of easy cultivation.

WOODWARDIA angustifolia (Chain Fern). A fine bog plant, but will also adapt itself to the rockery.

NEW ENGLAND ORCHIDS

APLECTRUM hyemale. Purple flowers; rich, moist shade.

CALOPOGON pulchellus. Flowers pink-purple.

CYPRIPEDIUM acaule. Flowers showy purple; well-drained soil.

C. candidum. White flowers; rich, moist soils.

C. parviflorum. Small yellow flowers; rich shades.

C. pubescens. Large yellow flowers; rich shades.

C. spectabile. Purple and white flowers; bogs.

GOODYERA repens variegata. Bright markings.

HABENARIA dilatata. White.

H. Hookeri. Greenish; rich soils.

LIPARIS lilifolia. Purple.

ORCHIS spectabilis. Pink or purple.

POGONIA ophioglossoides. Rose-colored.

SPIRANTHES cernua. White; open, grassy place.

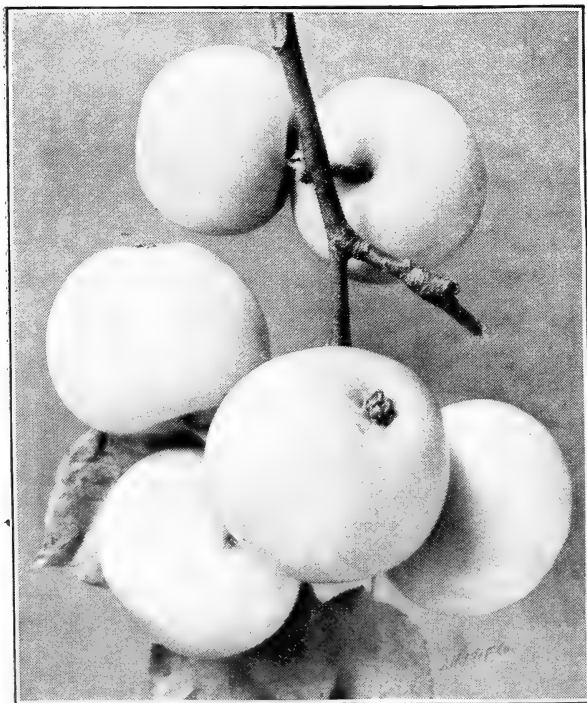
Fruit Department

APPLES

The following list includes only such varieties as have been proved best adapted to the climate and soils of New England. Apples thrive in all soils, and require less attention for cultivation than any other fruit crop. TRIMMING must be carefully attended to, to allow free circulation of air and light in order to produce the best quality of fruit. SPRAYING in the flowering period gives greater certainty of satisfactory crops. DISTANCE—Plant 25 to 30 feet apart.

SUMMER VARIETIES

- Early Harvest** (Yellow Harvest). Large, pale yellow; mild acid, with tender flesh of fine flavor.
- Golden Sweet.** Large, round, pale yellow, fair, sweet and fine. Tree a robust and spreading grower.
- Red Astrachan.** Large deep crimson, with heavy bloom; juicy and sprightly acid.
- Sops of Wine.** Medium size, roundish oblong; dark crimson flesh, stained with red; juicy, subacid.
- Sweet Bough.** Large, pale yellow; rich, sweet and juicy; very productive.
- William's Favorite.** Large, deep red; mild acid; flesh yellowish white.
- Yellow Transparent.** A very early Apple. Medium, waxy yellow; mild acid, juicy and pleasant.



Yellow Transparent Apple

AUTUMN VARIETIES

- Autumn Strawberry.** Medium size, oval; flesh white, striped and splashed red; tender, juicy and pleasant.
- Alexander.** Large, greenish yellow, faintly streaked with red on the shady side, bright red in the sun; flesh tender and juicy, with a pleasant flavor.
- Duchess of Oldenburg.** A beautiful Russian Apple; skin yellow, streaked with red, with a faint blue bloom. Flesh juicy and good. Vigorous grower.
- Fall Pippin.** Large, yellow, mild acid, tender and delicious. One of the most valuable varieties for table or market.
- Gravenstein.** "The Queen of Apples." Very large, yellow, streaked red; mild acid, and the best quality.
- Maiden's Blush.** Medium size, flat, quite smooth and fair, pale yellow with a beautiful red cheek; tender, subacid. Tree vigorous and productive.
- Pound Sweet** (Lyman's Pumpkin Sweet). Very large, round, greenish; sweet, rich and tender; excellent for baking. Tree vigorous and productive.
- Porter.** Large, light yellow, often splashed with red; tender, mild acid, best quality.
- Twenty-Ounce** (Cayuga Streak). Large, round, greenish yellow, striped and marked with red; rather coarse-grained, good, but not high-flavored. One of the finest for cooking.

WINTER VARIETIES

- Baldwin.** Medium to large; bright red, shaded yellow; crisp, juicy, subacid. The business Apple for New England.
- Bellefleur, Yellow.** Large, yellow, with blush cheek; very tender, juicy, subacid. In use all winter.
- Ben Davis** (New York Pippin). Large, round, splashed with bright red on yellowish ground; tender, juicy, mild subacid and pleasant flavor.
- Boiken.** When fully ripe resembles Maiden's Blush in color; rosy red and bright yellow; tree vigorous and very productive.
- Fallawater** (Talpehocken). Large, globular, yellowish green, dull red cheek; juicy, crisp, pleasant, peculiar subacid flavor.
- Fameuse, or Snow.** Medium, deep crimson; tender, melting, subacid.
- Gano.** Similar, but superior to Ben Davis. More brilliant coloring, runs more even in size and keeps fully as late. Tree bears while young; color bright red without stripes or blotches, and large and even in size.
- Gideon.** Tree hardy, vigorous and an early, prolific bearer; fruit medium to large; color golden yellow with a handsome blush on the sunny side; flesh fine, juicy, subacid.

WINTER APPLES, *continued*

Golden Russet. Medium size; dull russet, with a tinge of red on sunny side; flesh greenish, crisp, juicy. Tree bears well.

Grimes' Golden. Medium to large, cylindrical; flesh yellow and firm, very fine grained, with a rich, refreshing flavor. Tree bears early. Vigorous.

Hendrick, Sweet (Sweet Winesap). Fruit medium, round, oblate; color red, splashed with deep crimson; flesh tender, juicy, very sweet and rich.

Hubbardston Nonsuch. Large, round, beautiful, yellow and red; tender, juicy, aromatic, rich and delicious.

Jonathan. Medium size; pale yellow, striped with red; flesh white, tender and juicy. Of the Spitzenburg class.

King of Tompkins County. Very large, round, oblate, yellow-striped and clouded; abundant annual bearer.

Longfield. Fruit flesh-white, fine, tender and juicy, with a rich, sprightly subacid flavor. Valuable for cold climates.

Mann. Large, deep yellow; mild, juicy, subacid and tender.

McIntosh Red. Much larger than the Fameuse, which it strongly resembles, but very superior to it when the trees are highly cultivated. It will not stand neglect. Skin whitish yellow, nearly covered with dark, rich crimson; flesh white, tender, juicy, subacid.

Milding. Fruit large; skin smooth, whitish yellow, splashed with red over nearly the whole surface; flesh brittle, juicy, subacid; tree a strong, vigorous grower.

Northern Spy. Large, round, striped with red, with a pale bloom; remarkably tender, juicy, high-flavored and delicious; one of the best long-keeping Apples.

Pewaukee. Fruit medium to large, round; skin bright yellow, striped and splashed with dark red, and overspread with white dots; flesh white, tender, juicy, subacid. Very hardy.

Rambo. Medium, flat, streaked red and yellow; very tender, juicy and fine flavored; tree upright grower, hardy and productive.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, round, green or greenish yellow; tender, rich, high-flavored and excellent; one of the most popular Apples.

Rome Beauty. Large, round, yellow and light red; handsome and juicy; crisp, subacid.

Roxbury Russet. Medium to large, yellow-russet; crisp, good subacid flavor; tree vigorous and productive; very popular on account of its long keeping.

Spitzenburg (Esopus). Large, round, brilliant red, with gray dots; firm, rich, crisp, juicy, spicy and delicious; a good bearer and a popular fruit.

Stark (Pride of Maine). Skin greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red and thinly covered with light brown dots; flesh yellow, moderately juicy; mild.

Sutton Beauty. Fruit medium to large, round, handsome; skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson; flesh white, tender, juicy, subacid.

Talman Sweet. Medium size; nearly round; whitish yellow; firm, rich, very sweet; excellent for baking.

Wagener. Medium; flattened; light yellow, nearly covered with bright red; handsome, firm, crisp, juicy, subacid; excellent flavor.

Wolf River. Very large; beautiful red in the sun, on a yellow ground; strong grower and a good bearer.

Wealthy. Medium round, smooth, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, juicy, subacid; very good.

Wine Sap. Large, round, deep red; medium quality; keeps well.

York Imperial. Fruit medium size; white, shaded with crimson in the sun; firm, crisp, juicy, pleasant; mild subacid.

CRAB APPLES

The Crab Apple has many points of excellence. It makes a fine ornamental tree, perfectly hardy, and will grow in any kind of soil. They bear very early and every year. The fruit is unequalled for jelly and for vinegar, and is useful when dried, canned or preserved.

General Grant. Of large size for a Crab. Round, oblate; cream-color ground, broken stripes becoming dark red on the sun-exposed side; slender stem; flesh white, very mild subacid.

Hyslop. Large size; dark crimson, with bloom; very showy and most beautiful of all the class. Hardy.

Martha. A new Crab raised from the seed of the Duchess of Oldenburg. A great bearer of beautiful fruit; glossy yellow, shaded with light red; fruit mild and tart.

Transcendent. Of the largest size of this class of Apples; red, showy, excellent and very handsome; one of the most desirable.

Whitney. Large, averaging 1½ to 2 inches in diameter; smooth, glossy green, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and rich; a great bearer and hardy.

PEARS

The SOIL best adapted for Pear culture should be of rich and heavy quality, though good results are often obtained on soils of ordinary nature. The fruit of summer and autumn varieties should be picked as soon as it has attained full size, when, if ripened in dark, dry closets, it is not subject to rotting at the core, and develops its best flavor. Pick winter sorts as soon as the weather indicates the liability of hard frost. SPRAYING is desirable at the blooming season, but leaf-blight can be treated only by cutting away the diseased limbs entirely. THINNING increases size and quality of the remaining crop. DISTANCE for Standard trees, 15 to 20 feet; Dwarf trees, 6 to 10 feet.

SUMMER VARIETIES

Bartlett. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh rich and juicy. One of the most popular trees. Very productive.

Clapp's Favorite. Large, long; light yellow, with red cheek. Very juicy, buttery and rich. Tree hardy and productive.

Manning's Elizabeth. Small to medium; bears in clusters; crimson and gold-color, very beautiful; melting, rich, sugary, sprightly perfumed flavor; excellent.

SUMMER PEARS, continued

Wilder. One of the earliest. Fruit small to medium, bell-shaped, smooth; pale yellow ground with deep shading of brownish carmine; flesh whitish yellow, fine-grained, tender; flavor sub-acid.

Rossney. A new seedling Pear from Utah. Size medium to large; color light yellowish, with crimson blush; flesh fine-grained, melting, juicy, sweet and rich; excellent keeper. A good grower; healthy.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

Beurre Bosc. Large, long; cinnamon-russet; handsome; half-melting, juicy, rich and delicious. Tree moderately vigorous and a good and regular bearer.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large; greenish yellow, russet spots; juicy, rich, sweet and fine. Tree vigorous and bears well.

Flemish Beauty. Large; pale yellow, brownish cheek; melting and delicious. Tree bears young and abundantly.

Frederick Clapp. Size above medium; form generally obovate; skin thin, smooth, clear lemon-yellow; flesh fine-grained, very juicy and melting; flavor rich and aromatic.

Howell. Large, light yellow, with a fine red cheek; rich, sweet, aromatic flavor; tree an upright, free grower.

Louise Bonne de Jersey. Large, smooth, greenish yellow, with a red cheek; melting and rich; tree upright, productive.

Sheldon. Large, round, russet, with a red cheek; melting, rich, juicy, sugary, perfumed and delicious; tree handsome, hardy, vigorous and productive.

Seckel. Medium to small; yellowish brown, with a red cheek; melting, sweet, spicy, very rich and delicious; a slow but stout, erect grower.

Vermont Beauty. A beautiful new seedling Pear; fruit of medium size, round; skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine; flesh melting, sprightly and very good.

WINTER VARIETIES

Beurre d'Anjou. Large, obovate, greenish russet, sometimes shaded with crimson; melting, juicy, vinous, perfumed, rich and delicious; tree vigorous and productive.

Beurre Clairgeau. Large; skin yellow, inclined to fawn, shaded with orange and crimson, covered with russet dots; flesh yellow, juicy, somewhat granular, with a sugary, perfumed, vinous flavor.

Dana's Hovey. Small, but of very fine quality, and keeps well; a moderate grower; the tree has much the habit of the Seckel.

Kieffer's Hybrid. Large, rich golden, slightly coarse, juicy, with a pronounced quince flavor; its freedom from blight, early bearing, wonderful productiveness, exceedingly vinous growth and handsome appearance, all indicate that it has come to stay.

Lawrence. Medium size; fine golden yellow; melting, sugary and aromatic; an American Pear of great excellence.

Vicar. Large, long, not first quality, but desirable for its productiveness.

Winter Nelis. A most desirable winter Pear; should be planted extensively; good size; fine quality; profitable.

DWARF PEARS

The following varieties are particularly recommended for cultivation on the quince. All are vigorous and handsome growers, hardy and productive: Bartlett, Beurre d'Anjou, Clapp's Favorite, Duchesse d'Angouleme and Seckel.

CHERRIES

Cherries are adapted to a wide range of soils, doing best on heavy loam, and giving best returns with high culture. The class of Hearts and Bigarreus comprises more upright and rapid-growing varieties, producing large fruit, usually of sweet quality. The Dukes and Morellos, though with smaller foliage, less vigorous growth and more acid fruit, are harder, healthier, and bear quite young. DISTANCE—Plant Hearts and Bigarreus 20 feet apart, Dukes and Morellos 15 feet apart.

HEART AND BIGARREAU

Black Eagle. Large, black; tender, rich and high-flavored. Tree a rapid, stout grower, forming a dense head; moderate bearer.

Black Tartarian. Very large, bright purple, glossy black; half tender, juicy, rich and fine. Tree a rapid, vigorous, upright grower.

Governor Wood. Large, light yellow and red; nearly tender, juicy, sweet, rich and delicious. Tree vigorous and productive.

Mercer. New. Fruit large, dark red, fine-flavored, sweet. Tree an annual bearer, and not liable to be wormy or rot.

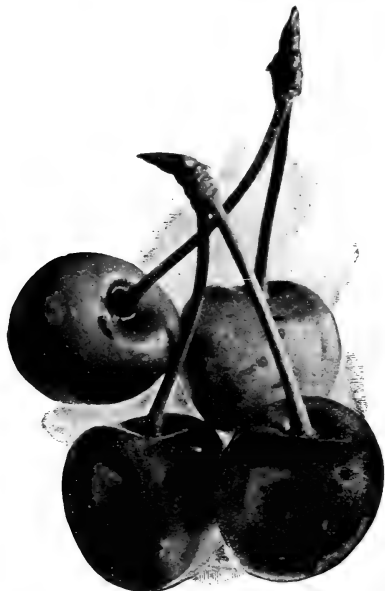


Beurre d'Anjou

CHERRIES, continued

Napoleon Bigarreau. Very large, pale yellow and red; very firm, juicy, sweet and good. Tree spreading and vigorous.

Rockport Bigarreau. Large, amber and light red; half tender, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree vigorous, erect, beautiful and productive.



Black Tartarian Cherries (See page 62)

Schmidt's Bigarreau. New. Remarkably hardy and productive. Fruit of the largest size; a deep mahogany color; flesh dark, tender, juicy, with a fine rich flavor.

Windsor. Fruit large, liver-colored. Flesh remarkably firm, sweet, and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific.

Yellow Spanish. Large, pale yellow, with a red cheek; flesh firm, juicy and delicious; handsome.

DUKE AND MORELLO

Early Richmond. Medium size, dark red; juicy, rich acid flavor. The stone adheres to the stem. One of the most valuable of sour Cherries.

Empress Eugenie. A new French Cherry, rather dwarf in habit; very productive. Fruit large, roundish flattened; skin rich, dark red; flesh red, tender, rich, juicy, subacid; very good; stone small.

Montmorency (Large Montmorency). A Cherry of the Richmond class, but larger and more solid. A more upright grower, equally hardy and a heavy cropper. Ripens from seven to ten days later than the Richmond, entirely escaping danger from spring frost.

Morello, English. Large, dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, subacid. Valuable for preserves. Tree small, slender growth; productive.

Ostheim. A very hardy Cherry, imported from Russia. Color dark red; flesh very dark, juicy, with a subacid flavor. Its hardiness and productiveness render it valuable.

Reine Hortense. Very large, bright red; tender, juicy, nearly sweet. Tree a healthy, handsome grower, and productive.

PLUMS

While Plums thrive on all soils, when grown in deep, well-prepared loam the best results are obtained. **BLACK-KNOT**, when it appears on the trees, should be removed by cutting out the branches affected. **THE CURCULIO** can be overcome only by jarring the trees and destroying the fallen insects. Spraying and thinning out of fruit produce best crops. **DISTANCE** for Plum trees, 12 to 18 feet.

PLUMS OF EUROPEAN TYPE

Bradshaw. A very large, oval, dark violet-red; juicy, sweet and good; a valuable market variety.

Beauty of Naples. Fruit yellow; desirable for both eating from the hand and for cooking purposes.

Empire. This variety is pronounced by plum-growers to be the most valuable market sort; fruit is very large and oval; color reddish purple, covered with bloom; tree very hardy and vigorous.

Grand Duke. Fruit oval, with a short neck; skin almost black, but reddish when shaded and covered with bloom; flesh yellow, adhering closely to the stone; with a sweet, rich flavor when ripe.

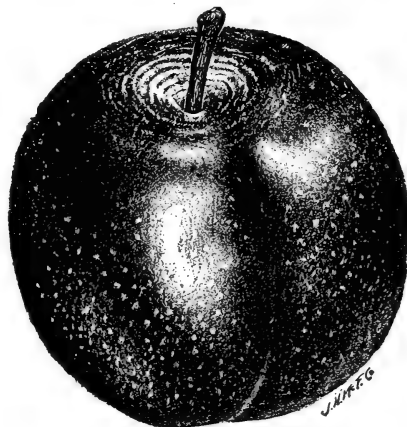
Lombard. Medium, oval, violet-red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone; tree vigorous and very productive.

October Purple. Large, round fruit, dark reddish purple-yellow; flesh of the most superb quality; its large, even size and beautiful color, also its quality, make it very desirable for the garden or market.

Reine Claude. Round, greenish yellow, juicy, melting, sugary, rich and excellent; separates from the stone; tree vigorous and remarkably productive.

Shropshire Damson. Originated in England. Dark purple; larger than the common Damson; very productive.

Yellow Egg. A very large and beautiful egg-shaped Plum; a little coarse, but excellent for cooking; tree a free grower and very productive and hardy.



Burbank Plum

JAPAN PLUMS

Abundance. Beautiful lemon-yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry and with a heavy bloom; large to very large, oblong, tapering to the point; flesh orange-yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed; abundant and annual bearer.

JAPAN PLUMS, continued

Burbank. Large and beautiful, clear cherry-red, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh a deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor; tree a vigorous grower, with large, broad leaves.

Red June. An early-ripening Japanese Plum; medium to large, roundish, conical, purplish red, handsome; flesh yellow; quality good.

Satsuma (Blood). Large, globular, with sharp point; color purple and red, with bloom; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood-color; fine quality; pit very small.

Wickson. A sturdy, upright grower; fruit remarkably handsome, deep maroon-red, covered with white bloom; stone small; flesh of fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious.

Yellow Japan (Chabot). Lemon-yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry and heavy bloom; large to very large, oblong, tapering to point like Wild Goose; flesh orange-yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed.

PEACHES

Peaches are fast becoming a crop of importance to the Massachusetts, New Hampshire and the more southern New England fruit-growers, now that the requirements of careful cultivation and care are understood as the only necessity to overcome Peach yellows and the other diseases which in the past have proved so detrimental to paying crops. The PEACH-BORER is easily killed by running a wire into its burrow, and lime applied at the base of the trunk prevents largely the increase of this trouble. PRUNING must be carefully attended to, and when the trees are first planted all side branches should be cut back nearly to the main trunk and the latter reduced one-third. PROPER DISTANCE is 16 to 18 feet apart.

Alexander. This excellent variety ripens very early. Large; color deep maroon, handsomely shaded; flesh firm, rich and good. Most excellent shipper. Freestone.

Carman. A new hardy rot-proof Peach. Large, round, pale yellow skin and red blush on sunny side; white flesh, sweet flavor.

Crawford's Early. Very large, yellow, with a fine red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet, rich and very excellent. Tree hardy and vigorous.

Crawford's Late. Very large, yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at the stone, juicy and excellent, with a very rich and excellent vinous flavor. One of the finest of the later sorts.

Champion. Extremely good early Peach. Skin creamy white, with red cheek. A perfect freestone, which is a rare thing among the early Peaches. Very hardy, regular bearer.

Crosby. Full medium size, round, oblate; color bright yellow, beautifully splashed and striped with crimson. The flesh is bright yellow and red at the stone, firm, moderately juicy and of good quality.

Early York. Medium size, greenish white, covered in the sun with dull red; flesh greenish white, very tender and melting, full of rich sprightly juice. One of the best early varieties.

Elberta. Yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of high quality. Exceedingly prolific and hardy. The fruit is uniformly large. Since the Early Crawford, it is doubtful if any peach has been produced that has been so largely planted. It is the leading peach of today.

Fitzgerald. Fruit of very large size, pit very small. It is of the Crawford type, but excels that famous variety in size, hardness and productiveness.

Foster. Large, slightly flattened; color a deep orange-red, becoming very dark on the exposed side; flesh yellow, rich and juicy, with a pleasant subacid flavor.

Greensboro. The largest and most beautifully colored of all the early varieties. Double the size of the Alexander, ripening at the same time; parts clean from seed when fully ripe.

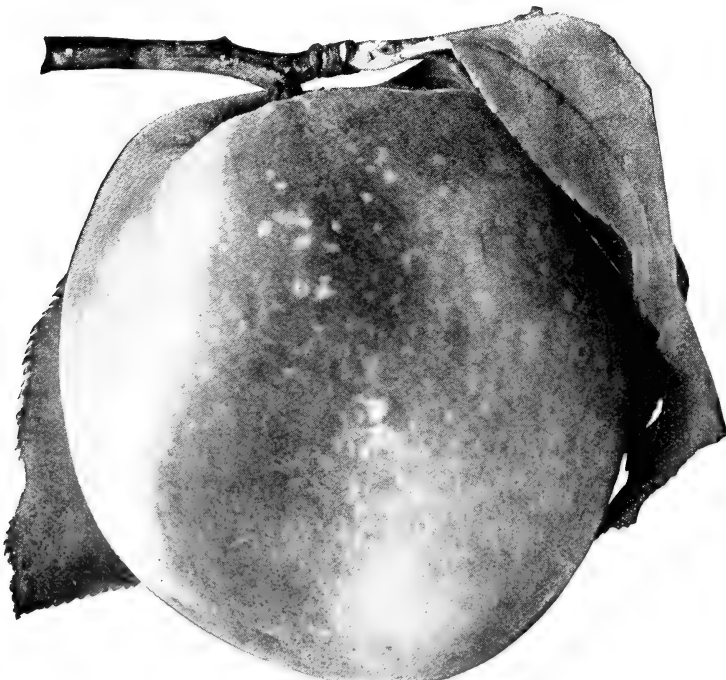
Mountain Rose. Large red, white flesh; ripens same time as Early York. First quality. Freestone.

Oldmixon Freestone. Large, yellowish white, deep red cheek; flesh white, tender, with an excellent rich, sugary, vinous flavor. A popular and valuable variety.

Stevens' Rareripe. Very productive, and of high color; ripens immediately after Late Crawford, and continues three weeks.

Stump the World. Very large, creamy white, bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and high-flavored. Productive.

Wheatland. Fruit large, quality the very best; color a deep golden yellow. A sturdy grower and a good bearer. A most excellent shipper.



Elberta Peach

QUINCES

No fruit has more steady demand or brings as comparatively high a price as the Quince. The trees are hardy and prolific bearers, requiring rich, moist soil and high culture to give the most satisfactory results.

Bourgeat. A new variety of the best quality, tender and good, ripening shortly after Orange and keeping till past midwinter; largest size; rich golden color; smooth, no creases; rich velvety skin, with delicious quince odor.

Champion. A strong, stout, rugged tree; fruit very large and productive; the skin russeted around the stem, below a lively yellow color; its flesh cooks tender.

Meeche's Prolific. Fruit said to be larger than the Orange, resembling the Champion in shape and general appearance, though not averaging quite as large; of great beauty and delightful fragrance.

Orange. Large, roundish, bright golden yellow; cooks quite tender, and is of very excellent flavor; valuable for preserves and market.

Rea's Mammoth. A seedling of the Orange Quince, one-third larger; fair, handsome and equally as productive; tree a healthy, thrifty grower.

MULBERRIES. See Ornamental Trees

NUTS. See Ornamental Trees

GRAPES

Grapes are capable of so varied methods of cultivation that we do not attempt to give any cultural directions. They should be planted not less than 6 feet apart, and they will repay any extra care given them in preparation of soil, after-fertilization and selection of situation. MILDEW and other fungous diseases, which have become so destructive in the past, are now well understood and are easily treated by spraying.

BLACK AND BLUE VARIETIES

Campbell's Early. A fine new Grape; clusters large, compact and handsome; berries large, nearly round, black, with light purple bloom; flesh firm, but tender; the seeds are few; quality rich, sweet, slightly vinous; a strong and vigorous grower.

Concord. Bunch and berries large, round, black, thickly covered with a beautiful bloom; flesh moderately juicy, sweet pulp; quite tender when fully ripe.

Moore's Early. Bunch and berry large, with a blue bloom; quality better than Concord; its size and earliness render it desirable.

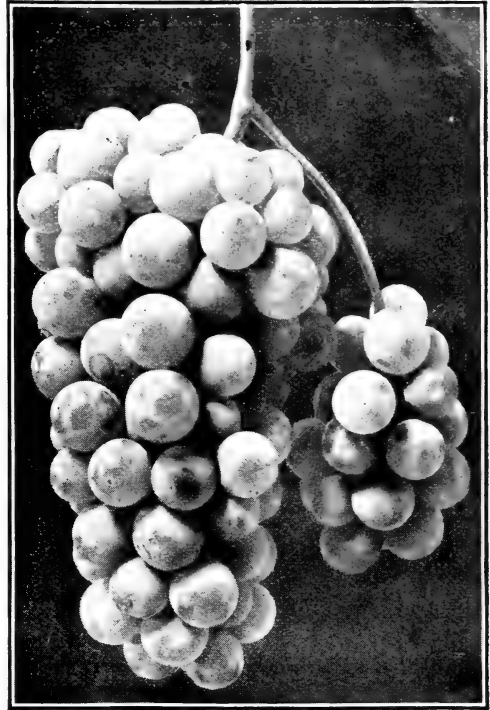
Worden. Bunches large, handsome; berries large, sweet. Ten days earlier than the Concord, and superior to it in flavor; ripens well in cold localities.

RED GRAPES

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15). Dark red or maroon; bunches compact, very large; berries large, oval; pulp soft; flavor sweet and aromatic. Ripens very early, Attractive.

Brighton. Dark red. One of the most desirable of the early red Grapes. Very large and handsome. Clusters under favorable conditions are more uniform than any other Grape.

Catawba. Bunches are large, shouldered; berries large, reddish and sprightly. One of the old and popular Grapes.



Green Mountain Grapes

Delaware. Superior as a table Grape. Bunch medium, very compact; berries medium, round; skin thin; of a beautiful dark red color when fully ripe; flesh tender, juicy and exceedingly sweet.

Salem (Rogers' No. 22). Chestnut color; bunch large, short, broad and compact; berry very large, round; flesh nearly free from pulp, sweet, aromatic and well flavored. Vine vigorous.

Vergennes. Vigorous, hardy and productive; bunch medium; berries large, round; skin thick and tough, making it a long keeper. Ripens a little later than the Concord.

WHITE GRAPES

Green Mountain (Winchell). Vine strong, vigorous, healthy, very hardy and productive; bunch long, compact shouldered; green or greenish white; skin thin; pulp very tender and sweet.

Moore's Diamond. Vine is a vigorous grower, with large, dark, healthy foliage; very hardy; bunches compact; color greenish white, with a rich yellow tinge when fully ripe; few seeds, juicy; berry about the size of Concord and adheres to the stem firmly.

Niagara. Vine hardy and a strong grower; bunches very large and compact; berries large; skin thin but tough; pale green at first, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe, with a thin, white bloom; flesh pulpy, tender, sweet.

Pocklington. Bunch medium to large; berry large, round, light golden yellow when fully matured; flesh pulpy, juicy; vine very hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive.

SELECT FOREIGN GRAPES

The cultivation of the foreign Grapes is now almost exclusively confined to glass houses, all attempts of cultivation in the open air, in the northern states, having proved unsuccessful. Being so easily grown under glass, their cultivation has continually increased, and is now becoming general throughout the country.

Black Hamburg, Muscat Hamburg, White Frontignan.

CURRENTS

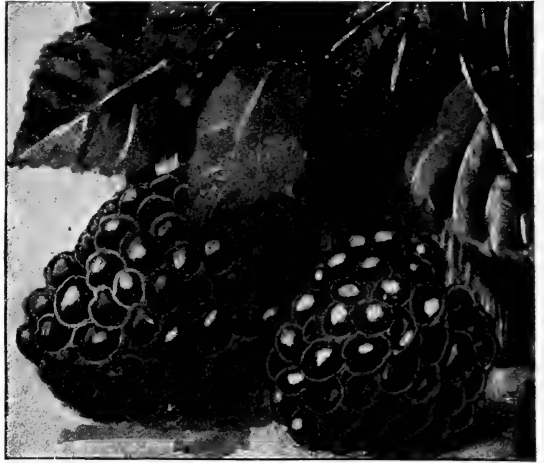
A popular and profitable crop in a variety of soils. Its principal insect enemy, the CURRANT WORM, is easily kept in check by the liberal use of HELLEBORE, applied immediately upon the first appearance of the worm. Plant 4 feet or more apart.

Black Naples. Very large; black; bunches of medium length. Much valued for jellies; strong grower; coarse leaves.

Cherry. Fruit of the largest size; deep red, rather acid; short bunches; growth strong, stout, erect, short-jointed shoots.

Fay's Prolific. This Currant has been widely planted, and has given general satisfaction, and is the best red Currant known. Fruit very large, bright red and of excellent flavor, less acid than the Cherry. It has a long stem which admits of rapid picking, and is enormously productive.

La Versailles. Very large; red; long bunches of great beauty and excellent quality. One of the finest and best.



Rathbun Blackberry (See page 67)

Lee's Prolific (Black). The largest in berry and bunch, and best in quality and productiveness of any black variety yet introduced.

Perfection. The color is a beautiful bright red; size as large, or larger than the Fay; the clusters averaging longer. The Perfection is a great bearer, resembling its parent, the White Grape in this respect. The quality is rich, mild, sub-acid, plenty of pulp with few seeds. After three years' trial, this fruit was the first to receive the \$50 Gold Medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society.

White Grape. Very large; yellowish white; sweet or very mild acid; excellent quality, and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts.

RASPBERRIES

One of those fruits which are adapted to a great range of soils, giving abundant crops with comparatively little care, the quality of which, however, is in accordance with the care and cultivation accorded. For garden culture, plant in rows 4 feet apart, plants 2 to 3 feet apart in the rows. For field culture, plant in rows 4 feet apart and the plants 3 feet apart in the rows. In trimming in spring, depend upon the strong canes for fruiting purposes, shortening back the laterals to within 6 or 8 inches of the stock, and cut away all old, useless wood.

Cuthbert (Queen of the Market). Large, dark crimson berries of firm texture; sprightly acid and of excellent quality; a certain cropper, always to be recommended.

Loudon. Remarkably productive of bright red berries of largest size, fine quality and firm texture.

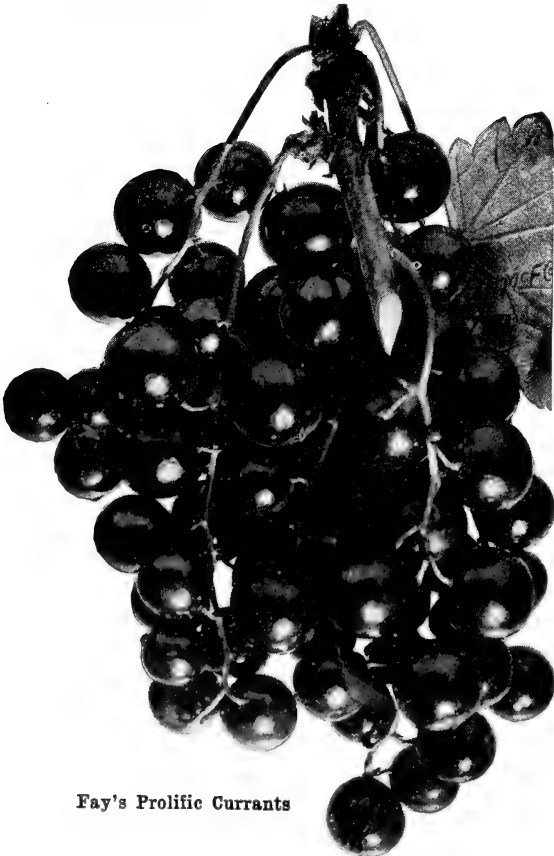
Golden Queen. Large, yellow fruit of highest quality and best size; hardy and productive; fine either for home use or shipping purposes.

Gregg. Most prolific; berries black, of high quality and good size; productive and hardy.

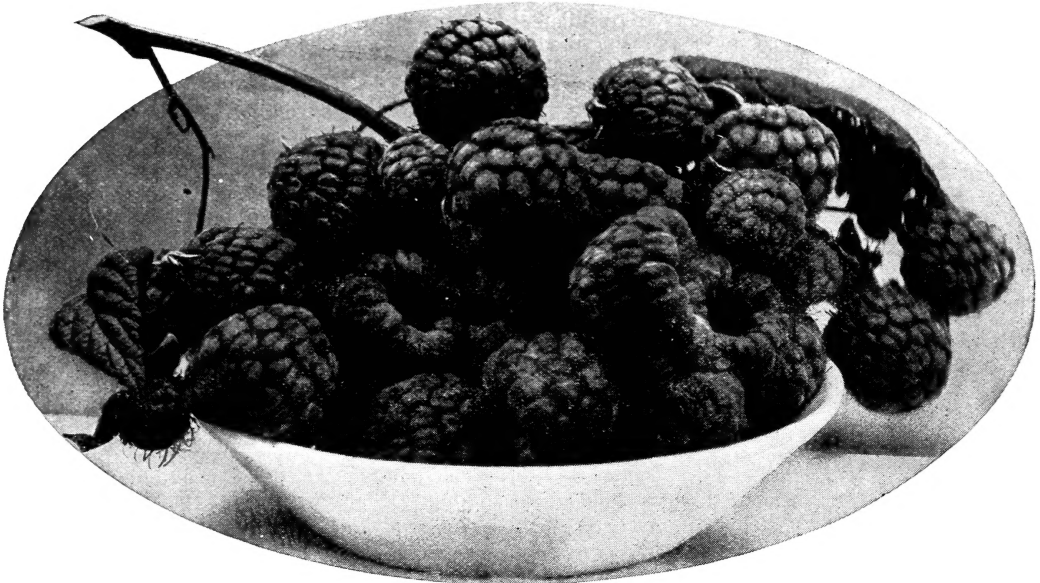
Marlboro. Large, bright crimson fruit of splendid quality; very early and hardy.

Shaffer's Colossal. Large, dark purplish red fruit of sprightly acid flavor; vigorous and productive; medium to late season.

Souhegan. Black berries of superior quality, nearly three-quarters of an inch across, borne in dense clusters; hardy, productive and a fine market berry.



Fay's Prolific Currants



Marlboro Raspberry (See page 66)

BLACKBERRIES

The ideal crop for obtaining money returns from poor lands. Yet the cultivation of the vines should not be neglected, and liberal fertilizing should be accorded. MULCHING is of great advantage, especially in poor soils. Plant in rows 6 feet apart, the plants 3 feet apart in the rows. Trim with a view to obtaining a crop of excellent berries from a few strong shoots to a plant rather than from many weak ones.

Agawam. Fruit medium size, jet-black, sweet, tender and melting to the core; a very valuable variety for home use, being sweet throughout as soon as black; very hardy, healthy and productive.

Erie. Fruit very large, excellent quality, handsome and firm and ripens early; fruit uniform, both in size and shape; there is no other berry that rivals it in combining hardiness, large size, earliness and productiveness.

Rathbun. The tips touch the ground and root, thus propagating themselves like the Blackcap Raspberry; the fruit is borne in clusters and is easily gathered; berries very large, color intense black, with a high polish; pits very large, with small seeds; flesh juicy, high-flavored, sweet and delicious.

Snyder. A marvel for productiveness; fruit medium size, sweet and melting to the core; its value is its extreme hardiness, standing the winters where the Kittatinny and Early Harvest kill down.

Wachusett Thornless. Fruit of medium size, oblong, oval, moderately firm and less acid than any Blackberry we have seen; the plant is said to do equally well on light and heavy soils; it is also hardy and almost free from thorns.

Wilson's Early. Very large, shining black; retaining its color well after picking, and fine for the table as soon as full colored; quite firm, sweet, rich and good; ripens mainly together, and two weeks before the height of the blackberry season.

GOOSEBERRIES

Gooseberries are as easily cultivated as currants, requiring a similar soil and a similar treatment for insect enemies. Plant 3 or 4 feet apart and mulch. A sunny situation helps to keep down mildew.

Chautauqua (European type). A good grower; fruit large, pale green; quality good.

Downing (American). The standard of excellence. Large, pale green, and covered with a white bloom; best in flavor and quality; a strong grower, productive and healthy. Valuable for the market.

Houghton (American). Fruit medium size, red, thin-skinned, juicy, sweet and good in flavor and quality. Very productive.

Industry (European). Bush a strong grower, and the most productive of the European varieties. Fruit large, dark red, mild, subacid, sweet and good flavor. One of the best for market, either green or ripe.

White Smith (European). Fruit large, smooth, thin-skinned and tender; color yellowish green, sweet and very good. A very desirable variety.

STRAWBERRIES

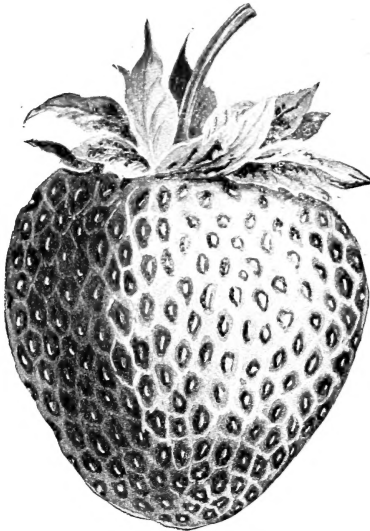
Plant Strawberries early in the spring on fertile, well-manured land. Pot-plants, however, when set in July or August, will produce a crop the following season. For field culture, plant in rows 3 feet apart and 1 foot in the rows, but for hand culture, 1 foot by 2 will answer.

MULCH TO KEEP THE FRUIT CLEAN.—Before the fruit begins to ripen mulch the ground among the plants with short hay or straw. This will not only keep the fruit clean, but will prevent the ground from drying and thus lengthen the fruiting season.

A bed will give two full crops and should then be spaded or plowed down, a new one in the meantime having been prepared to take its place.

STRAWBERRIES, continued

NOTICE.—Those sorts marked (P) are pistillate, and should have a row of some staminate variety planted near to insure proper fertilization and a crop.



Gandy Strawberry

Brandywine. One of the very reliable fruiting sorts that can be depended on for heavy crops on a

variety of soils. Berries very large, broadly heart-shaped, bright red to the center; firm fleshed and finely flavored. A valuable late berry.

Bubach. P. A sterling old sort that combines many excellent qualities. Great and uniform in size, rich color and quality, extraordinary vigor and fruitfulness, fine foliage that endures the hottest sun. Season early to medium.

Gandy. Large and firm berries, of uniform size and shape. On heavy rich loams the plant is a marvel of vigor and fruitfulness. The best-shipping, long-keeping Strawberry, as late as the latest well-tested sorts.

Haverland. A very productive market variety with long, medium-sized berries. Early and desirable.

Marshall. Berries very large, handsome and high-colored, of extra quality. With high culture the strong, healthy plants produce great crops. Early.

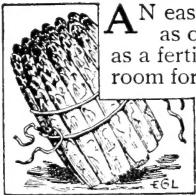
Michael's Early. Very early, medium to large size, round, bright crimson; firm and of good quality. Very productive.

Sharpless. One of the best Strawberries in cultivation; has held its reputation better than any other variety. Possesses all good qualities looked for in a Strawberry; the best variety for home garden. A strong grower, productive, early and largest size.

Wilson. The most popular market variety, universally successful, reliable and productive; color red; flesh firm, of high character. Early.

Esculent Roots

ASPARAGUS



AN easily cultivated crop, capable of giving large returns, depending as much on the culture as on the variety used. Do not plant more than 4 to 6 inches deep, and do not use salt as a fertilizer. Planting in double rows, 18 inches to 2 feet apart in the rows, gives sufficient room for paying crops.

Conover's Colossal. Of large size, rapid growth and excellent quality. \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Palmetto. A very popular variety of best quality. \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

RHUBARB

Plant in rows 3 feet apart, the plants 2 feet apart in the rows. Every 4 years the old stools should be taken up, divided and replanted in soil which should always be of excellent quality.

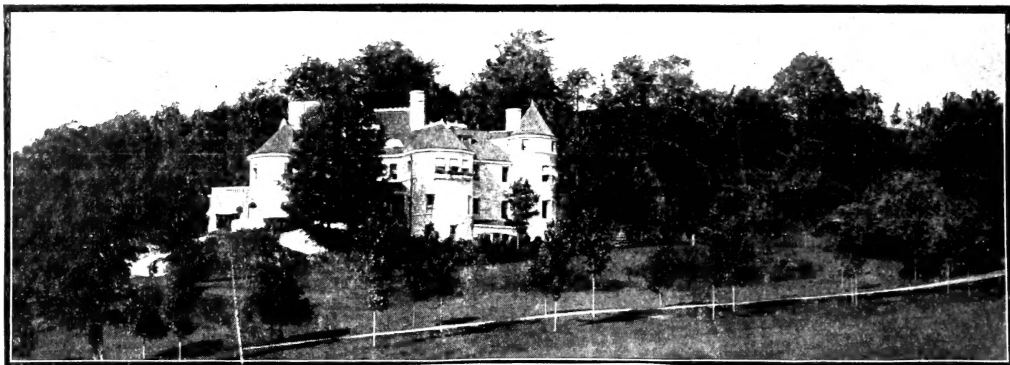
Linnæus (Myatt's Linnæus). Large, early; tender, and of the very best quality. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

PRUNING SHEARS

The French Roll-spring are by all means the best. All seedsmen should have them. Take no others. An 8-inch pair will cost \$2. If any cannot get them, upon receipt of the price we will order them sent by mail. With these shears the pruning of branch and root is a pleasure. Every broken root should be clean-cut before planting.

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Abies	12	Buckthorn	26	Dolichos	31	House Leek	55	New Jersey Tea	20
Acacia	10, 26	Buddiea	19	Doronicum	45	Huckleberry	22, 29	Nyssia	8
Acanthus	58	Bugle	39	Dracopcephalum	45	Hyacinthus	46	Oak	10
Acer	3, 4	Bupthallum	42	Dragon's Head	45	Hydrangea	23, 24	Oenothera	51
Achillea	38	Bush Honey-		Dutchman's Pipe	30	Hypericum	24	Oenothera	22
Aconitum	38, 39	suckle	24	Echinacea	45	Iberis	48	Opuntia	59
Acorus	59	Buttercup	54	Echiopsis	45	Ilex	16, 24	Orchids	51
Actaea	59	Butternut	7	Elaeagnus	22	Incarvillea	48	Osmanthus	59
Actinidia	30	Button Bush	20	Elder	27	Indian Bean	6	Osmunda	59
Adam's Needle	17, 57	Buttonwood	9	Empress Tree	8	Iris	48, 49	Oswego Tea	51
Adiantum	59	Buxus	16	Eng. ish Daisy	42	Ironweed	59	Ox-eye	42, 47
Adonis	39	Caladium	59	Epilobium	45	Itea	24	Paeonia	51, 52
Aesculus	4	Calimeris	42	Epinedium	45	Ivy	16, 30	Pagoda Tree	11
Aethionema	39	Callirhoe	42	Erianthus	45	Japan Cypress	14	Papaver	51
Agrostemma	39	Calluna	16	Erigeron	45	Japan Plums	63, 64	Pardanthus	52
Ailanthus	4	Calycanthus	20	Eryngium	45	Japan Quince	21	Paulownia	8
Ajuga	39	Campanula	45	Exochorda	22	Jasione	50	Peaches	8, 64
Akebia	39	Campylosorus	42, 59	Eunonymus	16, 22	Jasminum	21	Pearl Bush	22
Alder	4	Cannas	57, 58	Eupatorium	46	Judas Tree	24	Pears	61, 62
Alkanet	39	Caragana	26	Evergreen Shrubs	16, 17	Jug.ans	7	Pentstemon	52
Almond	25	Cardinal Flower	50	Eulalia	45	Juniper	12	Pepper Bush	23
Alnus	4	Carpinus	5	Euphorbia	46	Kalmia	16	Periploca	31
Alostomeria	39	Carya	5	Fagus	6, 7	Kentucky Coffee	7	Periwinkle	57
Althaea	23	Caryopteris	20	Fagus	6, 7	Kerria	24	Persica	40
A. thaea rosea	39	Cassia	42	False Chamomile	42	Kerria, White	6	Peruvian Lily	39
Alum Root	48	Cassia	42	False Dragon	53	Knot-weed	54	Phalaris	52
Alyssum	39	Catananche	42	Head	53	Koeleruteria	7	Phellodendron	8
Amelanchier	39	Catchfly	55	False Indigo	18, 44	Kudzu Vine	31	Phladelphus	25
Amorpha	18	Ceanothus	20	Ferns, Hardy	59	Laburnum	6	Phlox	52, 53
Ampelopsis	39	Cedra	12, 14	Fewerfew	54	Lamp Flower	5	Physalis	53
Amsonia	39	Cedronella	12	Filbert	21	Larch	7	Physostegia	53
Amygdalis	38	Celtis	30	Fir	12	Larkspur	44	Picea	13
Anchusa	39	Celtis	30	Flax, Sweet	39	Lathyrus	59	Pine	13, 14
Andromeda	16, 18	Celtis	30	Flax	39	Laurel	16	Pink	43
Andromeda Cates-		Centaurea	43	Flea-bane	45	Laurus	24	Plane Tree	9
baei	16	Cephalanthus	20	Forget-me-not	51	Lavandula	50	Plantain Lily	46
Anemone	40	Cephalanthus	20	Forsythia	22	Lavender	59	Platanus	9
Angelica Tree	4, 18	Cephalanthus	20	Foxglove	45	Lead Plant	18	Platycodon	4
Anthemis	40	Centranthus	43	Fraxinus	7	Leadwort	54	Plum	9, 25
Anthericum	40	Cerastium	43	Fringe Tree	6	Leatherwood	21	Plumbago	54
Apios	39, 40	Cerastium	43	Funkia	46	Leopard's Bane	45	Plume-poppy	42
Apples	60, 61	Cerastium	43	Gaillardia	46	Lepachys	50	Piums	63, 64
Aquilegia	40	Cercidiphyllum	6	Galega	46	Lespedeza	24	Polemonium	54
Arabis	40	Cercis	46	Galium	46	Leucothoe	16	Poplar	9
Aralia	4, 18	Chalk Plant	47	Galectia	46	Liatris	50	Poppy	42, 52
Arbortvitae	12, 15	Chamomile	40	Genista	22	Ligustrum	24	Populus	9
Arctostaphylos	30	Chamomile, False	42	Geranium	46	Lilac	11, 28, 29	Polygonatum	54
Armeria	40	Chelone	40	Geum	46	Lily	42	Polygonum	54
Arrowroot	29	Cherries	62, 63	Ghent	18	Lily-of-the-valley	43	Potentilla	25, 54
Artemisia	41	Cherry	6, 9	Gillenia	46	Lily, Blackberry	52	Primrose	51, 54
Asclepias	41	Chickweed	43	Ginkgo	10	Lily, Day	47	Primula	54
Ash	7	Chionanthus	6	Gladoli	58	Lily, Peruvian	39	Privet	24
Aspaugus	64	Chokeberry	26	Gleditsia	7	Lily St. Bruno's	40	Prunus	9, 25, 26
Asperula	41	Christmas Roses	47	Globe Flower	24, 56	Linden	11	Pseudotsuga	14
Asphodeline	41	Christmas Fern	59	Globe This-le	45	Linum	50	Ptelea	9
Aspidium	59	Chrysanthemum	43	Goat's Beard	55	Liquidambar	7	Pyrethrum	54
Asplenium	59	Cimicifuga	43	Goat's Rue	46	Liriodendron	8	Pyrus	9, 26
Asters	41	Cinquefoil	25, 54	Golden Bell	22	Lobelia	50	Pyrus Sorbus	10
Asulbe	22	Cladrastis	6	Golden Chain	6	Locust	10	Quercus	10
Aubrietia	42	Clematis	30, 31, 43	Goldenrod	55	Loniceria	24, 25, 31	Quince, Japan	21
Avena	46	Clethra	20	Gooseberries	67	Loosestrife	40	Quinces	65
Azalea	16, 18, 10	Colubine	40	Grape	32	Lupin	50	Ranunculus	54
Baccharis	19	Colutea	40	Grasses	45, 46, 52	Lupinus	50	Raspberry	26, 66
Bachelor's But-		Compass Plant	55	Ground Nut	30, 40	Lycium	25	Red Bud	6
tons	51	Comptonia	20	Groundsel Tree	19	Lysimachia	50	Red-hot Poker	56
Balm of Gilead	9, 42	Cone Flower	45, 54	Gymnocladus	7	Lythrum	50	Retinospora	14
Banberry	29	Convallaria	43	Hawthorn	26	Madwort	9	Rhamnus	20
Baptisia	42	Corydalis	43	Hazelnut	21	Magnolia	8	Rhexia	54
Barberry	16, 19	Corylus	16	Heather	16	Mahonia	16	Rhododendron	17, 26
Barrenwort	45	Cotoneaster	16	Hedera	16	Maidenhair Fern	59	Rhodotyus	6
Passwort	11	Crab	9	Hedysarum	22	Maidenhair Tree	10	Rhubarb	68
Bean, Indian	5	Crab Apples	61	Helianthus	47	Maple	3, 4	Rhus	26
Beard Tongue	52	Crane's Bill	46	Helianthus	47	Mallow	48, 51	Ribes	26
Bear's Breech	38	Crataegus	6	Helianthus	47	Malva	51	Robinia	10, 26
Bed Straw	46	Cryptogramma	44, 59	Heliosis	47	Matrimony Vine	55	Rock Cress	40
Beech	6, 7	Cucurbit Tree	8	Hellebore	47	Meadow Beauty	54	Rock Foil	55
Begonias, Tuber-		Currants	26, 66	Hemerocallis	47	Meadow Rue	55	Rosa	32-37
ous	59	Cydonia	12	Hemlock	15	Meadowsweet	27	Rosa Rugosa	35
Bellflower	42	Cypripedium	11, 14, 15	Hepatica	47	Melissa	32, 33, 35-37	Rosa Wichuriana	7
Bellis	42	Cytisus	16, 21	Hepatica	47	Menispermum	31	Roses	32, 33, 35-37
Benzoin	19	Daphne	16, 21	Hesperis	47	Mespilus	4	Rose of Sharon	23
Perberis	16, 19	Day Lily	47	Hellebore	47	Michaelmas Dai-		Rubus	26
Bergamot	51	Delphinium	44	Hellebore	47	sies	41	Rudbeckia	54
Betonica	55	Desmodium	21	Hemerocallis	47	Milfoil	38	Sage	55
Betula	5	Desmodium	21	Hemlock	15	Milkweed	41	Salisbury	10
Biota	72	Dielytra	44	Hepatica	47	Miterwort	26	Salix	10, 11
Birch	5	Diervilla	21	Hesperis	47	Mock Orange	25	Salvia	55
Bittersweet	20	Digitalis	45	Hesperis	47	Monarda	51	Sambucus	27
Blackberries	67	Digitalis	45	Hesperis	47	Monkshood	38	Santolina	55
Blackberry Lily	52	Digitalis	45	Hesperis	47	Montbretia	59	Saponaria	55
Black Walnut	7	Digitalis	45	Hesperis	47	Mooneed	31	Saxifraga	55
Blanket Flower	46	Digitalis	45	Hesperis	47	Morus	8	Saxifraga	55
Blazing Star	46	Digitalis	45	Hesperis	47	Mountain Ash	16	Saxifraga	55
Bocconia	42	Digitalis	45	Hesperis	47	Mountain Laurel	16	Saxifraga	55
Boltonia	42	Digitalis	45	Hesperis	47	Mullein	29	Saxifraga	55
Bowman's Root	46	Digitalis	45	Hesperis	47	Myosotis	51	Saxifraga	55
Boxwood	26	Digitalis	45	Hesperis	47	Myrica	25	Saxifraga	55
Bramble	26	Digitalis	45	Hesperis	47	Mistle	25	Saxifraga	55
Bridal Wreath	27	Digitalis	45	Hesperis	47	Mistle	25	Saxifraga	55
Broussonetia	5	Digitalis	45	Hesperis	47	Mistle	25	Saxifraga	55
Broom	22	Digitalis	45	Hesperis	47	Mistle	25	Saxifraga	55
Buckeye	4	Digitalis	45	Hesperis	47	Mistle	25	Saxifraga	55



Residence of one of our clients

Landscape Gardening

THERE are few questions at the present time that are being more carefully considered by the well-to-do owners of real estate than the subject of landscape gardening. We have a very large acquaintance with landscape gardeners of note whom we can conscientiously recommend, and it will give us great pleasure to have those in need of the service of a professional landscape architect write us, stating the size of their grounds, etc., and we will put them in communication with some one who can be relied upon to do a satisfactory job at reasonable rates.

The time was when the home was confined to the four walls of the house, but that day has gone by, never to return, as our people are living more and more out-of-doors and the grounds surrounding the house are quite as much a part of the home as is the house itself. The decoration of the outside is an art of itself which can be best accomplished only by those who have a fondness for the art and have gratified their tastes by large reading and wide observation. Therefore we commend to our clientage the great brotherhood of landscape architects whom we know and with whom we shall be glad to make our clients acquainted, in the hope that we may be of service both to them and to those we are studying hard to serve.

In the interest of the home made beautiful and the children more broadly educated and refined, we are your servants and friends,

THE BAY STATE NURSERIES, NORTH ABINGTON, MASS.